THE SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For SEPTEMBER 1801.

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EDINBURGH:

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And by the principal Booksellers in Scotland.

Mr Lane, of Lincoln's Inn-ſquare, London, for Graduated Meaſuring-glaſſes.

IT has been conſidered as a great improvement in the the manual part of pharmacy, both for neatneſs and accuracy, to ſubſtitute, for the old pewter meaſures, glaſſes graduated from two or more ounces downwards to as ſmall a quantity as is ever preſcribed, except in the form of drops. Hence we now find no apothecary's ſhop unfurniſhed with theſe glaſſes, which are in conſtant and daily uſe. However, as no uniform ſtandard of meaſurement has been reſorted to, great inaccuracy in the graduation has crept into uſe, from the ignorance or careleſſneſs of the makers. This the reſpectable Patentee, and inventor of the preſent corrected meaſures, had opportunity of aſcertaining, when Warden of the Apothecaries Company, and it determined him to adopt the plan here given. "The weight of a gallon of diſtilled water is to be aſcertained in troy grain, and parts of a grain, by having weights and ſcales adapted to the various purpoſes. To meaſures having a large ſurface, the ſurface is needful to be attended to, and the inaccuracy ariſing from thence is to be corrected by marks added to direct the eye to the ſame level as when they were firſt graduated. When made with glaſs, two ſurfaces being ſeen through glaſs containing tranſparent fluids, diviſions are to be made correſponding with the upper and under ſurfaces if required. When lines are required for additional accuracy, the marks will ſerve as a guide whereby they may be deſcribed. When glaſs is not beſt adapted to the uſes for which graduated meaſures may be wanted, they are to be made of other ſubſtances."

Mr Wilde, for a Harrow on a New Conſtruction.

The uſe of the common harrow is often attended with ſome inconveniences of which the chief are, that in rough or very ſloping land the work is apt to be done unequally, owing to a greater bearing on one part of the harrow than another, and likewiſe the harrows are liable to work unſteadily, and thereby the tints often follow each other's track, inſtead of keeping a ſeparate direction.

The invention of the Patentee is intended to obviate theſe inconveniences, and from the ingenuity and ſimplicity of the conſtruction it appears to deſerve the attention of farmers. The ſet of harrows, when put together for work, conſiſts of four, of the uſual conſtruction, and with the uſual number of tints. They ſtand nearly parallell to each other but not entirely; they are faſtened together by three iron links, moveable where they join on to the harrow, and of theſe three, the neareſt the horſes and the furtheſt are ſet ſtraight, but the middle one is ſet very obliquely, and is longer than the other two. The links are ſet looſely, that there may be a little play between the harrows when joined together, but too much motion is prevented by the poſition of the middle link. Much pains is taken likewiſe in joining the harrow to the bearing bar to which the traces are faſtened. This is done by an iron pin fixed on the chain-hook which paſſes through holes in the bar made at different diſtances, ſo as exactly to give the requiſite direction to the courſe of the harrow. By theſe, and other methods, the equal courſe of the harrow is ſecured, and the work is done more equally and regularly.

The Patentee makes the harrows for five-yard lands (not including the furrows); but they may be made to any ſize that may be wanted. Likewiſe, the horſes may be ſet either to pull abreaſt, or elſe to go in a line in the furrow when the land is very wet and heavy, and the treading of the horſes on the land is to be avoided. The Patentee alſo calculates on a great ſaving both in feed and in the labour of horſes (of which laſt he aſſerts that one in four is ſaved); and the harrow may alſo be uſed as a rake, or for any other ſimilar purpoſe.

Benjamen Bell Esqr
Ætatis 38

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For SEPTEMBER 1801.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF MR BENJAMIN BELL,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, F. R. S. E., &c.

With a Striking Likeneſs from an original Painting.

WE are aware of the delicacy of introducing living characters into our biography of eminent Scotchmen. Flattery and panegyric we would avoid as derogatory to our publication, and injurious to the perſon who is the ſubject of it. There can, however, be no meanneſs in applauding merit, nor flattery in gratifying natural curioſity, by making perſons at a diſtance acquainted with the characters of thoſe whoſe writings they admire, and by whoſe opinions they are inſtructed.

The ſubject of the preſent imperfect ſketch was born at Dumfries, a conſiderable town in the South of Scotland, in the year 1749, where he received the early part of his education under that celebrated teacher, Dr George Chapman, then Rector of the Grammar School of that place. After finiſhing the uſual courſe of a grammar ſchool education, and the period had arrived when Mr Bell was to determine in what manner his ſtudies were to be directed for a ſettled profeſſion, he made choice of medicine as his favourite purſuit. Accordingly he was bound apprentice to Mr Hill ſurgeon in Dumfries, at that time very eminent for his medical ſkill.

After going through the drudgery of a ſurgeon-apothecary's ſhop in a provincial town, Mr Bell came to Edinburgh for the further proſecution of his ſtudies. We need not remind our readers of the very great celebrity this univerſity had juſt arrived at, as a medical ſchool. Mr Bell naturally looked forward with anxious ſolicitude when he was to ſit under the preleCtions of the great names he had heard mentioned with ſuch high terms of applauſe. With a mind fully determined on improvement, and his faculties rouſed by the deſire of knowledge, Mr Bell began his medical ſtudies at Edinburgh in 1766.

He attended all the medical claſſes in their turn, making that proficiency which was to be looked for from his talents and induſtry. During a conſiderable part of the time Mr Bell ſpent at the univerſity, he had the advantage of acting as houſe ſurgeon to the Royal Infirmary. This circumſtance gave him an opportunity of being intimately acquainted with the practice of ſome of the beſt ſurgeons in Edinburgh, (for moſt of them attended the hoſpital in rotation,) as well as ſeeing minutely, the progreſs of all the caſes in ſurgery that occurred. This ſituation, and theſe opportunities, perhaps laid the foundation of that ſuperior ſkill and dexterity which, have all along been conſpicuous in Mr Bell's operations.

With a mind now fired by the deſire

deſire of excelling in the profeſſion he had choſen, Mr Bell was not ſatisfied with the acquirements he had made in Edinburgh, celebrated as it was. About the 1770, he went to Paris, and from thence to London, in both which places the range of ſurgical and anatomical practice was known to be more extenſive; and of conſequence the opportunities of improvement greater. Previous to his leaving Edinburgh, however, Mr Bell had paſſed the uſual trials, and become a member of the Royal College of Surgeons there.

Being now ſo well prepared by the inſtructions of the moſt eminent teachers, and by ſeeing the diverſifyed modes of practice of the three moſt celebrated medical ſchools in the world, Mr Bell, was enabled to ſelect what was beſt as the baſis of his future practice. He accordingly returned to Edinburgh in 1772, where he intended to ſettle.

Mr Bell's addreſs and dexterity in operations, and the ſucceſs of his cures in the Infirmary, very ſoon became the talk of the ſtudents, and of his brethern. He ſoon came into general practice, both as an operator, and a conſulting ſurgeon. Perhaps there is no inſtance in this place, of ſo young a practitioner coming ſo rapidly into employment. It is doing no more than juſtice to Mr Bell's merit to mention, that his riſe was owing to no advantage from family connection, or party influence, but to the opinion the public formed of his abilities from what he was daily doing: we add, it is alſo much to his honour that the reputation and applauſe, thus deſervedly got, have never at any period diminiſhed; but on the contrary, have encreaſed, and are to this hour encreaſing.

While Mr Bell attracted ſo much notice in the circle of practice, his fame was alſo ſpread to diſtant quarters by his writings. In the year 1778, about ſix years after he began to practice, he publiſhed "A Treatiſe on the Management of Ulcers, &c." The following character given of this firſt eſſay from Mr Bell's pen, by a moſt reſpectable reviewer, (Monthly Rev. vol. 59.) was very flattering, and at the ſame time very juſt, "The author is clear, diſtinct, and methodical in all theſe ſeveral ſubjects; every where indulging a ſimple and rational theory, and a practice founded on the beſt authorities, and moſt probable reaſonings."

This work ſoon paſſed through ſeveral editions, and was occaſionally improved by the author. At length, it was incorporated into his ſyſtem of ſurgery.

In an art ſo rapidly improving, as ſurgery was at this period, Mr Bell ſaw the want of a general ſyſtem, which ſhould compriſe all the lateſt improvements in that uſeful branch of medical knowledge; and ſhould treat each ſubject ſo fully and minutely, as to ſerve for a guide to the practitioner, as well as to the ſtudent. Such a work was much wanted, and Mr Bell was well qualifyed for accompliſhing the taſk. In the year 1783, Vol. I. of his ſyſtem of ſurgery appeared. The reception it met with induced our author to proceed. Vol. II. was publiſhed in 1784. In 1786, Vols. III. and IV. appeared, with increaſed approbation. Next year, he publiſhed Vol. V., and, in the following year, he compleated his ſyſtem of ſurgery, with copper-plates, conſiſting of 6 Vols. 8vo. price 6s. each volume. This work has not only gained the author much celebrity, but was at the time, and ſtill is conſidered, as the beſt work of the kind yet publiſhed. Since its firſt publication, the work has

has gone through ſix large editions, which received as they came out, whatever improvements experience had added to the ſtock of ſurgical knowledge. A new edition, being the ſeventh, conſiderably improved, is juſt publiſhed by Meſſrs Bell and Bradfute, &c. in 7 vols. 8vo.

In the year 1793, Mr Bell publiſhed a "Treatiſe on Gonorrhœa Virulenta, and Lues Venerea." in 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. This work was alſo well received, and has paſſed to a ſecond edition.

The following year, 1794, produced a more enlarged treatiſe on "The Hydrocele, or Sarcocele, or Cancer, and other diſeaſes of the Teſtes," than what had appeared in his Syſtem of ſurgery, or was conſiſtent with the plan of that work. This, we underſtand, has been the leaſt popular of Mr Bell's productions.

Beſides his profeſſional writings, our author has, we believe, ſent abroad into the world ſeveral anonymous tracts. The activity of Mr Bell's mind would not allow him to be ſilent, during the late agitated and critical ſituation of his country. He is conſidered as the author of ſeveral political tracts, which have been much applauded for ſoundneſs of thought, and juſtneſs of argument; but as he has not put his name to any of them, we are not at liberty to be more particular.

Mr Bell's manner of writing, is neat and eaſy; his language is correct, and his ſtyle remarkably clear and perſpicuous: the *lucidus ordo*, and juſt remark, every where appear.

As a practitioner, nothing we could ſay, would add any thing to Mr Bell's fame; his eaſy and gentle manners, his natural acuteneſs, and that inſtinctive penetration, if we may ſo ſpeak, which enables him to catch, as it were at the ſecret ſymptoms of diſeaſe, at once have rendered him a moſt uſeful member of the community. Of medical talents, only ſcientific men can competently judge; for even great practice does not always determine the degree of actual excellence. In medicine, perhaps more than in any other learned profeſſion, patronage, curing a remarkable caſe, or ſome eminent perſon, may procure *eclat* which is not deſerved, and which the ſteady and laborious purſuit of many years, of a more ſkilful man may not obtain. Mr Bell was not however raiſed to eminence by any of theſe means, or by any adventitious or accidental circumſtances; we ſpeak merely hiſtorically when we ſay, that Mr Bell has attained his high reputation, and profeſſional confidence, by his own merit, by his own induſtry and abilities. We will here take the liberty of remarking upon medical practice in general, that gentleneſs of manner, and a great degree of patience, is not only agreeable, but highly uſeful. The medical practitioner ſhould always carry about with him that ſympathy, and intereſt, which is attended with a deſire to give relieve; and which ſhould be always manifeſt to the patient. This happy talent, the patients of Mr Bell find him poſſeſſing. By encouraging converſation he cheers and ſolaces the ſick; by quieting the fears, he ſoftens the throbbing pulſe, and diſpoſes the wakeful eye to ſleep. Though Mr Bell appears to poſſeſs this quality, in part perhaps from conſtitution, yet we have no doubt that he is fully ſenſible of its importance and efficacy. We are aware that from the anxiety of parents and relations, or even of the patients themſelves, medical gentlemen are often much teaſed and fretted with perhaps abſurd, unmeaning, nay, with very impertinent

impertinent queſtions. Still, if they think of the conſequences to their patient, they will bear with them; for we are ſtrongly perſuaded, that next to profeſſional ſkill, the *manner* of preſcribing remedies, and of addreſſing and converſing with the patient, is one of the beſt lenitives of pain, and one of the moſt potent cathartics of the mind.

By unremitting application to ſo extenſive practice, and to his writings, Mr Bell's health ſuffered conſiderably. He found himſelf unable to go through the uſual routin of his buſineſs. As aſſiſtants well qualified to ſupport and aid him, he aſſumed Dr Wardrope and Mr James Ruſſel into partnerſhip. And latterly his eldeſt ſon, Mr George Bell has been, after a proper courſe of ſtudy, able to relieve him of part of his duty.

In order to reſtore his health, Mr Bell has for theſe two laſt ſeaſons, made a tour to the moſt celebrated watering places, ſuch as Cheltenham, Bath, &c; and we are happy in being able to ſay that he has completely ſucceeded.

Mr Bell married in the year 1776, Miſs Hamilton, daughter of the Reverend Dr Robert Hamilton Profeſſor of Divinity in this Univerſity.

We need hardly mention that Mr Bell's abilities, induſtry, and application have enabled him to acquire a very competent fortune, and we wiſh him health and long life to enjoy the *otium cum dignitate*, to which he is ſo well entitled.

ACCOUNT OF THE LATE MRS ROBINSON.

With Remarks on her Works.

THE family of Mrs Robinson was reſpectable on the ſide of each of her parents. On the mother's ſide it was that ſhe claimed relationſhip to Mr Locke. Her father, Mr Darby, who died in the naval ſervice of Ruſſia, in which he commanded a ſhip of 74 guns, was deſcended from an ancient Iriſh family. Her brother is an eminent merchant at Leghorn, in Italy. Mrs Robinſon was born in the College-Green, Briſtol. After receiving part of her education at Miſs More's ſchool, ſhe was ſent to a boarding-ſchool near London. Her father loſt a conſiderable fortune in ſome commercial ſpeculation; and this probably occaſioned her removal from his immediate care.

When we conſider the fine genius of Mrs Robinſon, and the literary excellence that ſhe afterwards attained, under a thouſand diſadvantages, we may well pauſe at this eventful moment of her life; and may be allowed to lament her early, haſty, it may be called raſh, marriage. She was only fifteen when ſhe married Mr Robinſon. Very ſoon after, her huſband, from ſome family diſappointments, fell into a ſucceſſion of embarraſſments. The writer of this memoir was intimate with a lady and her daughter who were neighbours and viſitors of Mr and Mrs Robinſon, within a ſhort time after their union, and when they already ſtruggled with pecuniary difficulties. Often has he heard them converſe, with the enthuſiaſm of extreme admiration, of the innocent, amiable, deſerving conduct of the *married child*, as they uſed to name her, under circumſtances that frequently diſconcert and diſgrace the oldeſt and wiſeſt. Mr Robinſon's affairs having been partially propped by uſurers, declined, from the very weight of that circumſtance, into a worſe condition; and he was at length

impriſoned

imprisoned by one of his creditors. Mrs Robinson took a share in her husband's misfortune. She lived fifteen months with Mr Robinson in a prison; the threshold of which she never passed but once or twice, when she visited the Duchess of Devonshire, who generously patronised an attempt Mrs Robinson made with her pen, to relieve their wants in prison. In this melancholy situation, her Muse made its earliest efforts; and she published a small volume of Poems, which are now scarcely known, there being at the time, we believe, only a few copies printed for the persons who took them at the recommendation of her noble patroness. But accumulation of difficulties induced Mrs Robinson to think of something less temporary and casual, as a resource from absolute penury. She cast her eyes towards the stage; and was soon engaged at Drury-lane Theatre. Her characters were—*Lady Macbeth; Juliet; Ophelia; Rosalind; Imogen; Viola; Palmyra; Octavia; Statira;* and *Perdita.*

In the character of *Perdita*, in the last of the two seasons during which she was on the stage, her uncommon beauty captivated the heart of the heir-apparent of a throne. It is not for us to apologise for the engagements of Mrs Robinson with that Prince. Mrs Robinson herself at leisure repented of the offence; and we may close this part of her life by observing that, during her favour with the Prince, which was little more than two years, Mrs Robinson's house and table were distinguished for the talents even more than the rank of her visitors; and that she was less the object of envy in that delicate situation, than universal esteem. The name of the great orator and statesman who stood between Mrs Robinson and the Prince, when a provision for her was proposed by the latter, is in itself a proof in what honourable regard Mrs Robinson and the noble manner in which she cancelled a bond for 20,000l. from Highness, previous to that settlement, and even without any stipulation for an equivalent, will be witnessed by that great character we have alluded to, now that his evidence in her behalf has ceased to be, what it was, one of the sources of her sincerest pleasures.

The Prince settled 500l. *per annum* on Mrs Robinson, for her life; and 200l. *per annum* on her daughter for life, to commence at the decease of Mrs Robinson. This young lady, who is still living, is the daughter of Mr Robinson.

Mrs Robinson had passed through the sun-shine of her worldly grandeur with unrivalled praise for her beauty and manners. And, in truth, she was calculated to move in a higher sphere. She was endowed with a genius of the finest mould. It is true, her talents were, to that moment, little cultivated. But she possessed a rich and powerful imagination; a rectitude and vivacity of moral feeling; and an early acquired, or, as it is termed, a natural taste, that were the best of tutors for literary pursuits, and the surest of preparations for the enjoyment of intellectual and rational delights. Besides the annuity of 500l. Mrs Robinson possessed jewels to the amount of 8000l. And, although the whole of her property, at this moment, was not adequate to splendid appearances, it was fully equal to ease and competence; especially when added to Mrs Robinson's power of earning an income by literary labours, which have, in fact, since yielded Mrs Robinson nearly as much as her annuity. But these happy powers, this happy disposition, and this fair prospect, were all partially blighted by an unfortunate attachment.

The gentleman who was the object, without any thing groſsly faulty in his character, and with a great deal that was excellent in his diſpoſition, was, yet infinitely below Mrs Robinſon in underſtanding, and had no reliſh for any thing but the obvious pleaſures of life. Mrs Robinſon's attachment was blind; and ſhe plunged headlong into an expenſive mode of living, in which he was the chief participator. We do not write the defence, but the ſtory, of a moſt extraordinary woman, who, uniformly, we believe, paid the extreme forfeiture of all her miſtakes. Yet, here we may be permitted to ſay, that the generoſity of her temper a little ſanctioned the folly we have juſt mentioned.—The perſon here alluded to had reſolved to go abroad; and the immediate occaſion of his reſolution was the want of 800l. Mrs Robinſon had no property on which ſhe could inſtantly raiſe the amount, and the affair admitted of no delay. She addreſſed a note to the perſon who had been the arbiter of her fortune in the ſettlement made by the Prince, to requeſt the loan of 800l. Her meſſenger returned with 300l. and a note, ſaying, Mrs Robinſon might depend on receiving the remainder on the following morning. This was at night, Mrs Robinſon had been at the opera; and the Duke de Biron, and an Engliſh nobleman of the higheſt rank had returned with her from that place to ſupper. Not having ſeen ——— at the opera, where he had promiſed to join her, nor finding him at her houſe, ſhe ſent to every quarter in ſearch of him; and as no intelligence of him arrived, ſhe concluded he had departed without taking his leave, becauſe ſhe had inſiſted on going with him if he was driven to that extremity, which he had properly declined, having only 20l. at his command. With the paſſion and zeal of generous minds, Mrs Robinſon between one and two o'clock in the morning, threw herſelf into a poſt-chaiſe to follow him, without ſufficient precautions of dreſs againſt the cold, although it was the depth of winter, and the weather was very ſevere. She was agitated and heated by her apprehenſions; and let down the glaſſes of the chaiſe; and, in that ſituation fell aſleep. At the firſt ſtage, ſhe was obliged to be carried into the inn, almoſt frozen; and from that hour, never recovered the entire uſe of her limbs.

Not long after this, Mrs Robinſon went abroad for the benefit of her health, and remained five years on the continent. She took with her, her daughter, whom ſhe tenderly loved; and her mother, to whom ſhe was always affectionate and dutiful. And, ſolaced by the company of theſe perſons, enjoying the pleaſures of travelling in an agreeable manner through ſome of the fineſt parts of Europe, and at Paris, and every other place, treated with the moſt profound reſpect and conſideration by perſons moſt diſtinguiſhed for rank and talents; Mrs Robinſon paſſed thoſe five years with a calm and rational happineſs, that, perhaps, made them the moſt fortunate period of her life.

Mrs Robinſon had not thought of literature as a reſource, either againſt the *tedium* of life, or for its wants, ſince the little attempt ſhe made when her huſband was in priſon. On her return to England, which was in 1788, ſhe began thoſe literary employments in which ſhe continued to be engaged, till within a very few weeks before her death, with a conſtancy, a ſpirit of enterpriſe, and a degree of ſucceſs, that cannot fail reſpectively to excite our aſtoniſhment, when we contemplate the diſadvantages of a life, at one time too rudely preſſed with mis-

misfortune, at another too much enervated with the refinements of luxury.

The chief of her publications are

Poems, in two volumes, 8vo.
Legitimate Sonnets, with Thoughts on Poetical Subjects, and Anecdotes of the Grecian Poetess, Sappho.
A Monody to the Memory of the Queen of France.
A Monody to the Memory of Sir Joshua Reynolds.
Modern Manners; a Satire, in two Cantos, 4to.
The Sicilian Lover, a Tragedy, in five Acts.
Sight; The Cavern of Woe; and Solitude; three Poems, 4to.
A Pamphlet in Vindication of the Queen of France; published without a name.
A Pamphlet entitled, Thoughts on the Condition of Women, and the injustice of Mental Subordination.
Vancenza, a Romance, 2 vols.
The Widow, a Novel, 2 vols.
Angelina, a Novel, 3 vols.
Hubert de Servac, a Romance, 3 vols.
Walsingham, a Novel, 4 vols.
The False Friend, a Novel, 4 vols.
The Natural Daughter, a Novel, 2 vols.
Lyrical Tales, 1 vol. crown 8vo.
A Picture of Palermo, translated from Dr Hagar.

There exists a literary anecdote that deserves to be noticed, both as it marks most distinctly the adulation universally paid to Mrs Robinson at the time we speak of, and as it unfolds a little the character and species of those periodical productions that call themselves *Reviews*. When the first edition of Mrs Robinson's Poems (those in two volumes) appeared, the Reviews bestowed on them a praise not above their merits, but agreeing altogether with Mrs Robinson's fashion and currency at that moment. When a subsequent edition appeared, their tone was lowered; but it had this consistency in it, that, though it was now below the merit of the work, it was on a level with the declining fortunes of Mrs Robinson.

The 'Poems, in two 8vo volumes,' which may justly be called Mrs Robinson's first publication, are almost in every part characterized by the effusions of a rich genius; the sweetness and elegance of a polished taste, and the genuine language of sensibility. Among the most vigorous poems in that collection, are the following: a poem entitled—'*Ainsi va le Monde*;' in which the hallowed spirit of freedom (now indeed in little estimation) is poured forth in the true style of a poet—'Lines addressed to him who will understand them;' replete with passion, —A poem beginning with "Bounding billow cease thy motion;" often named with admiration by a gentleman who is at once among the finest of our poets and the greatest of our orators.——And that most beautiful poem 'The Maniac,' whose merit led the celebrated author of 'The Minstril' to seek an introduction to Mrs Robinson, at Bath, where they both happened to be soon after its publication.

'The Legitimate Sonnets' are remarkable for their tenderness, and the harmony of their versification; but have not the strength of most of Mrs Robinson's other poems.

The little volume containing the three poems entitled, 'Sight; The Cavern of Woe; and Solitude;' has several passages of the purest fire, the boldest thought, and the richest imagery.

But 'The Lyrical Tales' are, perhaps, the most delightful of Mrs Robinson's compositions. Almost every poem in that small volume is a treasure to the heart or the imagination. The 'Haunted Beach' is to be distinguished for poetic imagery, and the excellence of the tale. After the cause of the beach being haunted

haunted is unfolded, in the murder of a ſhipwrecked ſailor by a fiſherman, tempted by the gold he had about his perſon, and 'a ſpecter'd band' (the drowned companions of the ſailor) are deſcribed as ſurrounding the fiſherman's cottage, or following him in his occupation, the poem concludes with the following verſes; which, for terror, and for the conſequent moral, are not ſurpaſſed in the Engliſh language.

'And ſince that hour the fiſherman
Has toil'd and toil'd in vain!
For all the night, the moony light
Gleams on the ſpecter'd main!
And when the ſkies are vail'd in gloom
The murd'rer's liquid way
Bounds o'er the deeply yawning tomb,
And flaſhing fires the ſands illume,
Where the green billows play!
Full thirty years his taſk has been,
Day after day more weary;
For Heaven deſign'd his guilty mind
Should dwell on proſpects dreary.
Bound by a ſtrong and myſtic chain,
He has not pow'r to ſtray;
But, deſtin'd miſ'ry to ſuſtain,
He wailes, in ſolitude and pain
A loathſome life away."

The 'Alien Boy' is an inſtance of the ſublime. It is impoſſible by deſcription to do juſtice to the merits of that poem. One touch of the fineſt art we cannot forbear to give in the following lines—

"————————Yet he lives,
A melancholy proof that man may bear
All the rude ſtorms of fate, and ſtill ſuſpire:
By the rude world forgotten!"

This is ſaid of one abandoned to all extremities of wretchedneſs. And for the perfect inſight into the human heart, with which it is ſaid, we appeal to all who know its workings.

'The Deſerted Cottage' is a fine example of the ſimple and pathetic in writing; and the two concluding verſes deſerve to be quoted for the refinement of their feeling, and the delicacy of their moral taſte—

"And now behold yon little cot
All dreary and forſaken!
And know, that ſoon 'twill be thy lot
To fall, like JACOB and his race,
And leave on time's ſwift wing no trace,
Which way their courſe is taken.
Yet, if for truth and feeling known,
Thou ſtill ſhalt be lamented,
For when thy parting ſigh has flown,
FOND MEM'RY on thy grave ſhall give
A tear—to bid thy VIRTUES live!
Then—ſmile, AND BE CONTENTED."

'The Poor Singing Dame' is alſo a pathetic tale; which, though equally true to nature, is the copy of nature in her plainer garb.

'The Trumpeter, an old Engliſh Tale,' affords an example of another kind. It is a ſatire, expreſſed with all the acumen of its ſpecies; and it has beſide the merit of being a well-told tale, whoſe images paſs in vivid ſucceſſion before the eyes.

'The Widow's Home,' though poſſeſſing leſs of the fire of genius than ſome other poems in the volume, is an inſtance (to which we with to refer our readers), of that moſt excellent moral feeling that peculiarly marked Mrs Robinſon's character.

Many of Mrs Robinſon's poems that appeared lately in the 'Morning Poſt,' and which are not publiſhed in any collection, are extremely beautiful; and deſerve to be placed among her other works.

The proſe compoſitions of Mrs Robinſon are greatly below her poetry. Not that her novels and romances (of which they chiefly conſiſt) want invention; but that ſhe wrote with a haſte that did not permit her to be choice in the ſelection of incidents, or to weave an artful webb in the relation. She was accuſtomed to write from the impulſe of the moment; and the facility with which ſhe wrote her poems, ſpoiled her for the drudgery that belongs to every work of great extent. Of her facility we could relate examples that appear incredible. Many of the longer

pieces

pieces in her 'Lyrical Tales,' were written in one morning. 'The Laſcar,' conſiſting of 312 lines, was written, reviſed and completed, in leſs than eight hours; and the beauties of that poem may challenge works more laboured.

But, though Mrs Robinſon could not ſubmit to the tedious conſideration of all that was neceſſary to a work of length, ſcarcely ever was labour more ſevere or conſtant, than that of the latter part of her life. She never diſappointed her employers, although her literary engagements were ſo many, and of ſuch various kinds, that it ſeemed impoſſible to execute them. We have ſaid, ſhe latterly earned nearly as much by literary labours as the amount of her annuity.

The 'Lyrical Tales' was the laſt of Mrs Robinſon's poetical publications. The laſt work on which ſhe was employed, was the tranſlation of 'The Picture of Palermo,' from Dr Hagar. She had long occupied part of her time in preparing 'Memoirs of her Life;' and, conſidering the fruitful events of that life, it is to be hoped they will not be with-held from the public.

For ſome months previous to her death, Mrs Robinſon had much to endure. Her health was declining; pecuniary embaraſſments preſſed cloſely upon her; and her heart was ſwoln with injuries. Amidſt all this, her conduct was marked chiefly with fortitude and cheerfulneſs. It was only the few who ſaw her in the cloſeſt retirement that perceived the ſymptoms of a broken ſpirit. Yet her debts (which were partly the cauſe) were comparatively ſmall; £1200 would have paid them; and Mrs Robinſon had recently adopted plans of œconomy, which would have enabled her in a year or two, to have ſatisfied every pecuniary claim on her. Her fate, in this reſpect, muſt be deemed cruel; and the more ſo, as ſhe had often releaſed others from the danger of a priſon, with which ſhe was threatened in her very laſt moments. Mrs Robinſon was not, however, deſtitute of friends, had ſhe choſen to have applied to them. The Ducheſs of Devonſhire, Lord Moira, and the Marquis and Marchioneſs of Hertford, with many other diſtinguiſhed characters, had been liberal patrons, and continued to be warmly attached to her.

In the courſe of this laſt ſummer, Mrs Robinſon had retired almoſt from the world, to a beautiful cottage belonging to her daughter on Engleſield Green, near Windſor Foreſt. Here the encroachments of diſeaſe, mental and bodily, gradually overpowered every effort of human ſkill; and after lingering for near three months, notwithſtanding the unexampled attentions of Drs Pope and Chandler (gentlemen not more diſtinguiſhed for their profeſſional ſkill, than their univerſal benevolence of heart), ſhe expired on the 26th day of December, 1800. On the body being opened, by the expreſs wiſh of the phyſicians who attended her, the immediate cauſe of her death was found to be an accumulation of water on the cheſt, together with ſix large ſtones contained in the gall bladder, a circumſtance which, had ſhe been able to take the exerciſe of walking, would long ſince have accelerated that event which is now the ſubject of regret to her friends.

In the laſt hours of her exiſtence, Mrs Robinſon was not deſerted by that fortitude and ſtrength of mind which had ever diſtinguiſhed her. She gave directions for her funeral; and expreſſed many wiſhes relative to her death with a ſpirit perfectly reſigned.

A CHARACTER BY THE LATE MRS ROBINSON.

From her Life and Posthumous Works.

THE sort of character I wish to describe, is to be met with in every scene of second-rate society, though she is rarely, if ever, found in the circles of really mental or personal importance.

A woman of *demi-ton* is no less remarkable for her love of notoriety, than for the prominent figure she is ambitious of making, wherever she meets the eye of public observation. In a small circle of intimate friends, she never fails to take the lead in conversation; to inform the attentive group of *her* opinions on matters of fashionable, as well as of political import. 'As *I* always say, and it is *my* opinion,' are the prefatory sentences to every point of her discourse; while *my* judgement is never questioned,' or, '*my* friends do me the honour to consult me on most occasions,' is the unvarying epilogue to every rhapsody of folly and self-importance.

In a carriage, a woman of demi-ton sits prominently conspicuous; at the theatre she takes the centre seat of a front row, where she annoys the actors, and disturbs the audience by her vulgar and injudicious remarks; while, at frequent intervals, she looks wistfully around for attention, or for approbation.

A woman of demi-ton, being generally a person of vulgar extraction, and no less vulgar mind, disdains to associate with those classes of people, with whom she was by nature formed to pass her days. The circles of nobility, the abodes of the enlighhtened, are closed against such a companion: she has therefore only to mix with men of rank, by becoming the dependant, and the flatterer of degraded beauty.

A woman of demi-ton is loud and incessant in her conversation. Her habitation is like herself, an exhibition of useless and tasteless frippery; and her drawing-room is dressed, like a parisian *bontique de bijoux*, with the refuse of auction-rooms, the rewards of flattery, and the trumpery of old-fashioned caprices; while her table is scantily provided, and her parsimony extends even to the privation of comfort, neatness, and delicacy.

A woman of demi-ton is always treated to public places; she is particularly fond of attending those whom she makes her dupes to their morning shop-rambles, where she instructs them in purchasing bargains, at the same moment that she fastens (with Lynx-like penetration) on such articles of dress as she means to accept from her credulous companion. She visits perpetually: but at home, excepting during the forenoon, she is generally invisible. On her chimney, are files of visiting-cards, with the names of persons to whom she is totally unknown, picked up in her morning preambulations, or ingeniously written by herself, to give her a kind of domestic consequence. At a concert, or a subscription ball, she is the leading character; her grotesque finery excites notice; her loud toned voice arrests attention; and a sort of dumb astonishment, verging on contempt, is by her mistaken for the very rapture of adulation.

At a watering-place, she resides in an obscure lodging; but at a circulating library, or a raffle shop, she is the very soul of notoriety. She there makes her sarcastic comments without *sense*; but so replete with *sound*, that her hearers wonder, while they avoid her. If a prize of chance be gained, she admires, gazes, sighs, wishes it had been hers, and sometimes, by her insendoes, really makes it so. But she never fails to attend the public balls; but always finds an excuse to depart, before the master of the ceremonies receives the emoluments of his labours; and, to complete the journey of deceptive importance, she returns to the metropolis in a stage-coach, to tell all her acquaintances how splendidly she has past the summer.

CHARACTERS OF EMINENT PAINTERS.

From Mr Fuſeli's Lectures on Painting.

Michael Angelo.

Sublimity of conception, grandeur of form, and breadth of manner, are the elements of Michael Angelo's ſtyle. By theſe principles he ſelected or rejected the objects of imitation. As painter, as ſculptor, as architect, he attempted, and above any other man, ſucceeded to unite magnificence of plan, and endleſs variety of ſubordinate parts with the utmoſt ſimplicity and breadth. His line is uniformly grand: character and beauty were admitted only as far as they could be made ſubſervient to grandeur. The child, the female, meanneſs, deformity, were by him indiſcriminately ſtamped with grandeur. A beggar roſe from his hand the partriarch of poverty; the hump of his dwarf is impreſſed with dignity; his women are moulds of generation; his infants teem with the man; his men are a race of giants. This is the *terribili via* hinted at by Agoſtino Carracci, though perhaps as little underſtood by the Bologneſe, as by the blindeſt of his Tuſcan adorers, with Vaſari at their head. To give the appearance of perfect eaſe to the moſt perplexing difficulty, was the excluſive power of Michael Angelo. He is the inventor of epic painting, in that ſublime circle of the Siſtine chapel, which exhibits the origin, the progreſs, and the final diſpenſation of theocracy. He has perſonified motion in the groups of the cartoon of Piſa; embodied ſentiment on the monuments of St Lorenzo, unravelled the features of meditation in the prophets and ſibyls of the chapel of Sixtu; and in the laſt judgment, with every attitude that varies the human body, traced the maſter-trait of every paſſion that ſways the human heart. Though, as ſculptor, he expreſſed the character of fleſh more perfectly than all who went before or came after him, yet he never ſubmitted to copy an individual; Julio the ſecond, only excepted, and in him he repreſented the reigning paſſion rather than the man. In painting he contented himſelf with a negative colour, and as the painter of mankind, rejected all meretricious ornament. The fabrick of St Peter, ſcattered into infinity of jarring parts by Bramante, and his ſucceſſors, he concentrated; ſuſpended the cupola, and to the moſt complex gave the air of the moſt ſimple of edifices. Such, take him all in all, was M. Angelo, the ſalt of art: ſometimes he, no doubt, had his moments of dereliction, deviated into manner, or peopled the grandeur of his forms with futile and oſtentatious anatomy: both met with armies of copyiſts, and it has been his fate to have been cenſured for their folly.

Raphael.

The inſpiration of Michael Angelo, was followed by the milder genius of Raphael Sanzio, the father of dramatic painting, the painter of humanity; leſs elevated, leſs vigorous, but more inſinuating, more preſſing on our hearts, the warm maſter of our ſympathies. What effect of human connexion, what feature of the mind, from the gentleſt emotion to the moſt fervid burſt of paſſion, has been left unobſerved, has not received a characteriſtic ſtamp from that examiner of man? Michael Angelo came to nature, nature came to Raphael—he tranſmitted her features like a lucid glaſs unſtained, unmodified. We ſtand with awe before Michael Angelo, and tremble at the height to which he elevates us—we embrace Raphael, and follow him wherever he leads us. Energy, with propriety of character, and modeſt grace, poiſe his line, and determine his

his correctneſs. Perfect human beauty he has not repreſented; no face of Raphael's is perfectly beautiful; no figure of his, in the abſtract, poſſeſſes the proportions that could raiſe it to a ſtandard of imitation: form to him was only a vehicle of character or pathos, and to thoſe he adapted it in a mode and with a truth, which leaves all attempts at emendation hopeleſs. His invention connects the utmoſt ſtretch of poſſibility, with the moſt plauſible degree of probability, in a manner that equally ſurpriſes our fancy, perſuades our judgment, and affects our heart. His compoſition always haſtens to the moſt neceſſary point as its centre, and from that diſſeminates, to that leads back as rays, all ſecondary ones. Group, form, and contraſt, are ſubordinate to the event, and commonplace ever excluded. His expreſſion, in ſtrict uniſon with, and decided by character, whether calm, animated, agitated, convulſed, or abſorbed by the inſpiring paſſion, unmixed and pure, never contradicts its cauſe, equally remote from tameneſs and grimace: the moment of his choice never ſuffers the action to ſtagnate or to expire; it is the moment of tranſition, the criſis big with the paſt, and pregnant with the future.—If, ſeparately taken, the line of Raphael has been excelled in correctneſs, elegance, and energy; his colour far ſurpaſſed in tone, and truth, and harmony; his maſſes in roundneſs, and his chiaroſcuro in effect—conſidered as inſtruments of pathos, they have never been equalled; and in compoſition, invention, expreſſion, and the power of telling a ſtory, he has never been approached.

Albert Durer.

THE indiſcriminate uſe of the words genius and talent, has perhaps no where cauſed more confuſion than in the claſſification of artiſts. Albert Durer was in my opinion a man of great ingenuity, without being a genius. He ſtudied, and, as far as his penetration reached, eſtabliſhed certain proportions of the human frame, but he did not invent a ſtyle: every work of his is a proof that he wanted power of imitation, of concluding from what he ſaw, to what he did not ſee, that he copied rather than ſelected the forms that ſurrounded him, and *ſans* remorſe tacked deformity and meagerneſs to fullneſs, and ſometimes to beauty. Such is his deſign; in compoſition copious without taſte, anxiouſly preciſe in parts, and unmindful of the whole, he has rather ſhown us what to avoid than what to follow. He ſometimes had a glimpſe of the ſublime, but it was only a glimpſe; the expanded agony of Chriſt on the Mount of Olives, and the myſtic conception of his figure of Melancholy, are thoughts of ſublimity, though the expreſſion of the laſt is weakened by the rubbiſh he has thrown about her. His Knight, attended by Death and the Fiend, is more capricious than terrible: and his Adam and Eve are two common models ſhut up in a rocky dungeon. If he approached genius in any part of art, it was in colour. His colour went beyond his age, and as far excelled in truth and breath and handling the oil colour of Raphael, as Raphael excells him in every other quality. I ſpeak of eaſel-pictures—his drapery is broad, though much too angular, and rather ſnapt than folded. Albert is called the father of the German ſchool, though he neither reared ſcholars, nor was imitated by the German artiſts of his or the ſucceeding century. That the exportation of his works to Italy, ſhould have effected a temporary change in the principles of ſome Tuſcans, who had ſtudied Michael Angelo, of Andrea del Sarto and Jacobo da Pontormo, is a fact which proves that minds, at certain periods, may be ſubject to epidemic influence as well as bodies. *(To be Continued.)*

IRON-

IRON-WORKS AT ABERGAVENNY.

From Coxe's Tour.

IN the courſe of my expeditions I three times viſited the iron works of Blaenavon, recently eſtabliſhed in the vicinity of Abergavenny, which form a new and intereſting object in the tour of Monmouthſhire.

At ſome diſtance, the works have the appearance of a ſmall town, ſurrounded with heaps of ore, coal, and limeſtone, and enlivened with all the buſtle and activity of an opulent and increaſing eſtabliſhment. The view of the buildings, which are conſtructed in the excavations of the rocks, is extremely picturesque, and heightened by the volumes of black ſmoke emitted by the furnaces. While my friend Sir Richard Hoare was engaged in ſketching a view of this ſingular ſcene, I employed myſelf in examining the mines and works.

This ſpot, and its vicinity, produce abundance of iron, with coal and limeſtone, and every article neceſſary for ſmelting the ore: the veins lie in the adjacent rocks, under ſtrata of coal, and are from three and a half to ſeven or eight inches in thickneſs; they differ in richneſs, but yield, upon an average, not leſs than forty-four pounds of pig-iron to one hundred weight of ore. The principal part of the iron, after being formed into pigs, is conveyed by means of the rail-road and canal to Newport, from whence it is exported.

The ſhafts of the mines are horizontal, penetrating one below the other, and under the coal-ſhafts; iron rail-roads are conſtructed to convey the coal and ore; which are puſhed as far as the ſhafts are worked, and gradually carried on as the excavations are extended: the longeſt of theſe ſubterraneous paſſages penetrates not leſs than three quarters of a mile. The coal is ſo abundant as not only to ſupply the fuel neceſſary for the works, but large quantities are ſent to Abergavenny, Pont y Pool, and Uſk.

Although theſe works were only finiſhed in 1789, three hundred and fifty men are employed, and the population of the diſtrict exceeds a thouſand ſouls. The hollows of the rocks and ſides of the hills are ſtrewed with numerous habitations, and the heathy grounds converted into fields of corn and paſture. Such are the wonder-working powers of induſtry when directed by judgment!

The want of habitations for the increaſing number of families, has occaſioned an ingenious contrivance; a bridge being thrown acroſs a deep dingle for the ſupport of a rail-road leading into a mine, the arches, which are ten in number, have been walled up, and formed into dwellings; the bridge is covered with a penthouſe roof, and backed by perpendicular rocks, in which the mines are excavated. Numerous workmen continually paſs and repaſs, and low cars, laden with coal, or iron ore, roll along with their broad and grooved wheels; theſe objects loſing themſelves under the roof of the bridge, again emerging, and then diſappearing in the ſubterraneous paſſages of the rock, form a ſingular and animated picture, not unlike the moving figures in a camera obſcura.

The mountainous diſtrict which contains theſe mineral treaſures, is held by the Earl of Abergavenny, under a leaſe from the crown. It was formerly let to the family of Hanbury, of Pont y Pool, for leſs than 100l. a year; and as the value of the mines was not ſufficiently appreciated, no works were conſtructed; but the maſſes of ore found near the ſurface were conveyed to the forges of Pont y Pool. Soon after the expiration of the term, the diſtrict was granted by

another leaſe to Hill and Company, who began theſe works in 1788, and expended forty thouſand pounds before any return was made; this expence, however, has been amply repaid by the produce.

On conſidering the riſe and rapid progreſs of the iron manufactories in this diſtrict, as well as in the neighbouring mountains of Monmouthſhire and Glamorganſhire, it is a matter of wonder that theſe mineral treaſures ſhould have been ſo long neglected. This wonder will increaſe, when it is known that iron was manufactured in this country at a period beyond the reach of tradition or hiſtory. Large heaps of ſlug or cinder have been repeatedly diſcovered, ſome of which are evidently the product of bloomeries, the moſt antient method of fuſing iron; in other places are traced the ſites of furnaces long diſuſed, of which no account of their foundation can be collected. The appearance of theſe iron cinders, and the veſtiges of ancient furnaces, indicate that many parts of this mountainous diſtrict, now wholly bare, were formerly covered with large tracts of wood; charcoal being the only ſpecies of fuel originally uſed in the operation of ſmelting both in the bloomeries and furnaces. This conjecture is corroborated by numerous names, alluding to woods and foreſts, in places which have never been known to produce trees; and is ſtill farther aſcertained by the diſcovery of trunks and branches, with their leaves, under the boggy ſoil in the vicinity of Blaenavon, and on the neighbouring hills.

The lands being cleared, and the foreſts neglected, their deſtruction was haſtened by numerous herds of goats, maintained in theſe mountainous regions; the want of fuel occaſioned the gradual decline of the bloomeries and furnaces, and for a conſiderable period little or no iron was manufactured.

About forty years ago the iron-works ſuddenly revived, from the beneficial diſcovery of making pig-iron with pit-coal, inſtead of charcoal, which was ſoon afterward followed by the improvement of manufacturing even bar-iron by means of pit-coal: hence a diſtrict, which contained ſuch extenſive mines of ore and coal, prodigious quantities of limeſtone, and numerous ſtreams of water, could not fail of becoming the ſeat of many flouriſhing eſtabliſhments. Beſide theſe local advantages, the progreſs of the manufactories has been powerfully aided by the application of mechanics; particularly by the uſe of the ſteam-engine, and the great improvement of water-machines; but in no inſtance have they derived more advantage than from the adoption of rollers, inſtead of forge-hammers, now uſed for the formation of bar-iron, with a degree of diſpatch, as well as exactneſs, before unknown. From this concurrence of circumſtances, the ſucceſs has been no leſs rapid than extraordinary: fifteen years ago the weekly quantity of pig-iron made in this part of Monmouthſhire, and in the contiguous diſtrict of Glamorganſhire, did not exceed ſixty tons; at preſent it ſcarcely falls ſhort of ſix hundred; at that period no bar-iron was manufactured; but now the quantity amounts weekly to more than three hundred tons. The works are ſtill rapidly increaſing in extent and importance, and appear likely to ſurpaſs the other iron manufactories throughout the kingdom.

EXPERIMENTS AND OBSERVATIONS ON THE VITALITY AND LIFE OF GERMS.

Concluded from p. 534.

FROM theſe different experiments we may therefore conclude, that light has a decided action on thoſe germs which are expoſed to it; that this action

action is prejudicial to them; and, in the laſt place, that it manifeſts its action by retarding their expanſion, if the light be weak, or a reflected light, or by the total extinction of their life if it be very intenſe, as that which comes directly from the ſun.

To theſe facts if I add, that the expanſion of viviparous animals begins and is completed in darkneſs; that oviparous animals produce eggs with an opake ſhell, as thoſe of birds, &c. that if the eggs have a delicate ſhell the mother generally depoſits them in dark and concealed places, where ſhe covers them with hair, earth, &c. we ſhall be inclined to think that the action of light is generally prejudicial to the expanſion of the germs. But in what manner does it hurt them?—This is what I ſhall endeavour to explain.

It may be conceived that the action of light can hurt germs three different ways; either by the deſiccation it may produce by too much heating the bodies expoſed to it; or by favouring new combinations between the almoſt liquid parts of the germ, in ſuch a manner as to deſtroy their natural diſpoſition; or, in the laſt place, becauſe, being itſelf a ſtimulus, that is to ſay, an agent capable of affecting vitality different ways, it may, by the violence of its intenſity, or the continuation of its action, extinguiſh the vitality, as all ſtimuli too violent, or too long continued, exhauſt the ſubject on which they act.

It may be readily ſeen that the firſt hypotheſis, that of the deſiccation produced by the light of the ſun, is void of all foundation, as is proved by the black jars expoſed to the north, and the tubes which were kept immerſed in water.

In regard to the influence which light may have on germs, by facilitating or producing new combinations, it certainly deſerves to be examined. It may, indeed, be eaſily conceived that a new diſpoſition of the parts, contrary to that which is neceſſary for the exerciſe of life, cannot take place without deſtroying it; and we know by the different experiments of Hunter, how much power the vital principle has to cauſe the germs of the eggs of fowls (which are eaſily injured by froſt when the vital principle is deſtroyed) to reſiſt cold with efficacy.

Harvey, and ſeveral other philoſophers, have alſo obſerved that the eggs will keep as long as the membrane which contains the germ is found; and various obſervers have remarked, that the vital principle can even make the ſeeds of certain plants reſiſt the injury of ages.

Inſects which are ſuſceptible of a kind of reſurrection are ſo only as long as the vital principle exiſts in them, by the means of which they reſiſt the agency of deſtructive powers; but, if theſe powers derange their organization, they irrecoverably loſe the faculty of reſuming new life. That is to ſay, in theſe animals, as in germs, the vital principle is always eſſentially united to a certain diſpoſition of organization, which is not changed till after the deſtruction of the vital force.

It appears to me then that light deſtroys the vital principle of germs, and that after its deſtruction new combinations are formed.

The colour, indeed, which the eggs aſſumed during my experiments, never manifeſted itſelf without the deſtruction of life, and it never ſhowed itſelf till the light had exerciſed on them a pretty ſtrong action.

The total exhauſtion of vitality effected by light, ought not to be different from that effected by other ſtimuli; that is to ſay, light weakens the germ, and conſequently retards its expanſion: in a word, by weakening and exhauſting it, it extinguiſhes its life; which is perfectly agreeable to what we have obſerved in eggs retarded in the proceſs of hatching,

or

or which perished, according to the intensity of the light they had received.

It might be conjectured that the light affects chiefly the nervous substance of the tender embryos, because we know the vehemence with which it affects, and in a very severe manner, our retina, when its action on it is too long continued. The existence of the pupillary membrane in the fœtus, and the pain experienced by young animals when first exposed to the light, are further proofs in favour of this hypothesis. In my eggs I could discover on the head of the insect those two hemispheres, with facets which afterwards formed the eyes of the insect; a proof of their advanced organization.

However plausible this reasoning might be, I was desirous of putting it to the test of experiment. As vegetables have no nervous substance destined for feeling, they appeared to me proper for this purpose. I therefore took French beans, (*phaseolus vulgaris Linn.*) chick peas, (*cicer arietinum*) lupines, (*lupinus albus*) and moistened them till they began to show signs of germination. I then removed the bark, and put them thus peeled into glass tubes with a little water. I immersed these tubes in a bottle of very thin transparent glass filled with water; some of the tubes I had wrapped up in a plate of lead, to shelter them from the light of the sun, and they were all kept at the same temperature. I first observed in all the tubes a more rapid germination; I saw the seeds in the transparent tubes become equally yellow, but afterwards they began to putrefy without any further sign of vegetation: on the other hand, the seeds contained in the tubes darkened by the plate of lead became yellow also; but, assuming afterwards a darker colour, they in a little time became green, threw out roots, expanded their cotyledons, and appeared in full vegetation. As the smallness of the tubes did not permit them to expand more, as soon as they filled the whole capacity of them they ceased to vegetate.

The different degrees of vegetation to which these seeds attained, showed that light may have an influence on the seeds of vegetables, though destitute of nervous substance; but, that I might be fully convinced of this fact, I proceeded in the following manner:

I put some seeds of lupines and chick-peas, freed from their bark, and in a state of germination, into two bottles, furnished at the bottom with a little tow moistened with water. I removed from the coated bottles a little of their varnish on one side, in order that, being illuminated in that part, I might be able to observe, through the aperture, the vegetation of the seeds without being obliged to take them out.

The seeds at first continued to vegetate equally in the two bottles, and to throw out roots; but I soon observed that the extremity of the small roots of the seeds contained in the transparent bottle began to assume a colour more and more dark, and they at length putrefied altogether. As some expansion of the germ of the plant took place at this period at the expense of the cotyledons, and as the latter were moistened, it happened that the expansion of the germ did not totally cease, though it was very slow. The principal root even threw out some small roots: but they soon rotted with the rest; so that, after having languished some time, the vegetation ceased altogether.

In the varnished bottle the case was different: all the seeds vegetated completely, sent forth numerous roots in the tow, and only two seeds gave any sign of putrefaction at the extremity of their principal root, while in the other parts they were sound and vigorous, some of the plants even rose to the summit of the bottle: in a word

word, I did not see any difference between these plants and those which vegetate naturally in the earth, except that those in the dark bottle had the stem and small roots longer and whiter, and the cotyledons greener.

From these observations there is reason to conclude, that if philosophers have been long acquainted with the influence of light on vegetation, they knew but imperfectly* that the first degree of vegetation, that is to say, the expansion of the germs of plants, requires obscurity like that of the germs of animals, since light is evidently prejudicial to them.

If we recollect that the seeds of vegetables are all covered with a pretty hard opake bark, we shall be inclined to believe that this bark is not only destined to defend them from the prejudicial influence of the air, gases, &c. but also to shelter the tender and sensible germ from the action of the solar light, which would make them perish.

I shall terminate this memoir with a remark which has occurred to me in regard to the life of embryos. In my opinion, the vital power of embryos is expanded in a manner very simple and common to all germs, and the only object of it is the expansion of those organs, the exercise of which is to form afterwards real life. Though these organs all exist in the embryo, they have scarcely any influence on the actual life. The facts which induce me to entertain this opinion are, that the seeds of vegetables, destitute not only of eyes but even of a nervous system, are nevertheless affected by light as well as the germs of animals.

Observations made on the respiration of the eggs of animals have shown me also that these eggs, during their expansion, absorb oxygen gas; if this gas is not supplied to them, their expansion is suspended; and this respiration, or rather absorption of air, may be accelerated or suspended by accelerating or checking the influence of the oxygen, which has an influence on the expansion of the germ.

We are taught by the experiments of Mr Cruickshank, that barley, on germinating, absorbs oxygen gas; and this absorption is in the ratio of the evolution of the germ. At this epoch of life, however, as the trachem of plants and animals do not seem to be proper for respiration, I am of opinion, that, as the germs which formed the object of my experiments were sensible to the light, though destitute of organs designed for feeling, these young beings, these germs, absorb the air into those vessels which are one day to be their *organs of respiration*. Germs, in expanding, live then and feel in a new manner which is peculiar to them.

Additional Note.

It has been long observed in gardens, in hot-houses and hot-beds, that a sudden and strong light often destroys in an instant the young plants which have appeared. There are none, perhaps, which dread more the cold and the light than the germs of the larch, and some other Alpine plants which, however, remain nine months of the year under the snow, and the other three under a scorching sun and the serenest sky. They have need of being sheltered during their infancy, like the plants of the Cape. Would the case be different with the human race? It appears that general rules, like the maxims of philosophers, are every day contradicted by a kind and provident Nature, which knows to yield and to put herself within the reach of every being, and, without starts or agitation, to watch over their preservation. Nothing less than direct experiments can check the influence of opinion, which, in consequence of the eloquence or reputation

* Two able philosophers, Senebier, and my countryman Vassalli, have made the same observation.

putation of great men, hurries away the indolence or indifference of the multitude. Thoſe of Dr Michelotti, which are really original, raiſe up a corner of that veil which covers the myſteries with which Nature is pleaſed to conceal her productions. They are a leſſon to mankind on the dangers of deducing conſequences too general from particular facts. In a word, they teach us, what it would appear good ſenſe ought to have inſpired long ago, that the firſt, the moſt uſeful, and the moſt vivifying of all the elements of life may extinguiſh, check, and ſuffocate it in a moment; ſuch are caloric and light, given prematurely to the germs of plants and of animals.

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ON PRIDE.

IT is a point beyond diſpute, that no man is happy, who is not conſcious of poſſeſſing ſome grounds of ſelf eſtimation. None can endure exiſtence, when ſunk under a ſenſe of abſolute inſignificance. But the external appearance of this ſelf ſatisfaction, ought to vary with the degree of merit attached to an individual. When a man of ſuperior merit acts ſuitable to his dignity, and ſtalks with a firm and ſtately pace, not daunted by the petulent remarks of little minds, we admire his behaviour, we fully coincide with his feelings, and look up to him with that reſpect which is his due. When a perſon aſſumes theſe airs of importance whoſe character is not above mediocrity, we account it pride in the common ſenſe of the word, and are anxious to mortify him and to reduce him even below the common level. Our own pride gets the better of our temper, we will ſcarce allow him a ſpark of merit. The leading feature of the proud man is that he has a high opinion of himſelf, and aſſumes a look and air of ſuperiority and of conſequence. His object is not to gain by every art, the approbation and eſteem of his neighbour, but he pays ſo much attention to the opinions of others, as to demand that all ſhould regard him in the ſame light, in which he views himſelf. He will not act in a manner degrading to himſelf, nor will he allow any other to think leſs worthily of it; every violation is to be expiated only by blood. Defamation is what no man of honour can brook; it will not leſſen him in his own eſtimation, but unleſs reſpect and deference is paid him by all the world, life is a burden to him. The laws of honour for guarding the character from indignity, have in modern times riſen to ſuch a fantaſtic pitch, and given occaſion to ſo much quarrelling and bloodſhed, that every man of ſound ſenſe, gives up the ſtandard of modern honour to fools, and veſts his dignity on a baſis more rational and leſs liable to abuſe. If a pert coxcomb who has been long in the practice of ſhooting at a mark, ſhould endeavour to pick a quarrel by trampling on my toes; ſhould I not overlook him with diſdain, and think him infinitely below my notice, rather than by throwing myſelf into a violent paſſion, hazard my life by ſending him a challenge? The proud man ſtruts the ſtreet with a confident independent ſtep, regardleſs of the opinions which others may be forming of him. He diſdains the mean arts which the vain employ to attract attention, and to court admiration. However he is anxious to command reſpect, to oblige the petulent to keep their diſtance, and ſometimes to humble them in their own eſtimation. He is therefore very apt to provoke reſentment and oppoſition. For who but the vain will patiently

tiently permit another to triumph over them. For the ſame reaſon the proud man himſelf is eaſily irritated. The very foundation of anger is pride. It is not bodily hurt that frets us; but the wound that is given to our perſonal importance. A blow aimed at us with any other intention but to humble us, is received with perfect complacency. Hence the tap of a cane or a ſneer is more violently reſented, than the thruſt of a ſword. When the proud man is ſo watchful over his honour, and ſo eaſily irritated, no wonder that he often takes fire, without real provocation, and converts the moſt trifling circumſtance into a determined inſult. This guard which he keeps over his dignity, prevents him from all ſort of frivolity in behaviour, or engaging in that agreeable trifling converſation, in which the ſympathetic affections diſplay themſelves to moſt advantage.

According to the maxim of Sully, in his Memoirs, "the proud man frequents the houſes of the great, to flatter his idea of his own importance, and to ſhew he is not much their inferior, but he frequents them very ſeldom, becauſe he is their inferior, and is conſtrained to acknowledge it." He is in his proper element, when giving law to a crowd of dependents: Among inferiors he enjoys a full ſenſe of his greatneſs; they pay court to him and he receives it with heartful complacency.

The proud cannot well condeſcend to be ladies men. It is againſt their nature to be moved by the ſofter feelings; all tenderneſs and ſympathy are below them. In the days of chivalry indeed, the ſword and the ladies were pretty cloſely connected, and the gentlemen of the red cloth of the preſent day, who are ſuppoſed to have ſouls tempered to martial deeds, are very tender and delicate and condeſcending in the company of the fair. But it is to be doubted, if ſentiment and feeling entered into the gallantry of the feudal times; and if our *petit maitres* are remarkable for greatneſs of ſoul. In the ladies themſelves, we muſt confeſs that pride is diſguſting. An arrogant diſdainful woman, is not ſo much calculated to attract admiration, and gain the affection of the other ſex, as one who is tinctured with vanity. Mrs Wooliſtoncroft's maſculine female is too forbidding a character to gain admirers. It is feminine ſoftneſs and delicacy that wins the heart and affections of the men.

A proud man beſtows a favour with laviſh generoſity, that it may be conſiſtent with his dignity; he gives it with pomp and ceremony, that he may impreſs the receiver with a deep ſenſe of the high honour he confers upon himſelf, and of the obligations to reſpect and attachment which it lays him under; and he gives the favour cheerfully, becauſe it enables him to triumph in his ſuperiority. The proud man receives a kindneſs however with a very bad grace. He cannot bear to be brought under obligations to any man; except perhaps when he receives a mark of friendſhip from a perſon much his ſuperior. He never condeſcends to take any thing from the hands of an inferior, without letting him know that he does him honour by accepting it.

It is evident that the proud man, in all he ſays or does, is perfectly ſincere. He is convinced that he is a great man, and whatever deference is ſhewn him, he conſiders as a matter of right. If you attempt to flatter him more than he thinks he deſerves, he takes it as an inſult.

He enjoys ſeveral advantages over other men. He is a manly, and upright, and truſt-worthy character. He ſpeaks what he thinks. He does not ſhape his diſcourſe to the humour of his hearers. He is bold and candid, and makes reaſon and truth his guides. He always acts up to the opinion he has formed of himſelf. All diſhoneſty, meanneſs, and hypocriſy are things

which he ſcorns. When intereſt is apt to lead him into vice, his pride generally preſerves him in the road of rectitude. All virtue is mortifying to him, when not dictated by pride. He cannot bear to be driven by authority; but he is happy in acting virtuouſly, when left to his own choice. Let honour urge him on, and every yoke will feel eaſy, every burden light.

As a companion, the proud man is not very amiable or attractive. His indifference about pleaſing, prevents him from ſaying much. He is generally ſilent, till he gets upon an argument. In this he delights, he neither dreads oppoſition nor defeat; and when victory is on his ſide, he enjoys it with conſident calmneſs, conſcious that it is no more than his due. He is never fluſtered nor put into confuſion; he may redden with indignation, but he does not bluſh with ſhame. Such is his confidence in his own abilities, that he collects his forces in an inſtant, and is prepared to ſpeak and act on every occaſion. In the moſt formidable aſſembly, his faculties are not frozen up with baſhfulneſs, but are left with perfect freedom to perform their functions aright. Of conſequence he is for the moſt part a good public ſpeaker. Were the eyes of the whole world upon him, he is not daunted, he harangues with boldneſs, convinced that no more attention can be given him than what he deſerves. Such a character, however, is rather forbidding: we indeed always reſpect a man that reſpects himſelf, but aſſociate more with him who aſſumes no airs of diſtance, and is deſirous to pleaſe. We are then at perfect eaſe in his company, and not forced to ſupport our dignity in ſelf defence. "We are moſt inclined to love, ſays Johnſon, when we have nothing to fear," and ſurely he is the moſt acceptible companion, who is free and eaſy, and ſupports his good humour, by endeavours to pleaſe.

M.

LETTER FROM A WELL KNOWN, THOUGH NEGLECTED PERSONAGE.

Sir,

Perfectly aware, as I am, that he who ſets up as an adviſer of the young and the gay, the ambitious or the covetous, performs but an unwelcome ſervice, I have ever confined myſelf to gentle hints, which if taken, would I am certain, have prevented much miſchief. I vainly thought that this would have recommended me to general attention. I likewiſe made it a point to give the hints in the moſt private manner poſſible, at a time when nobody but the party and myſelf were privy to what was in agitation. There could ſurely be no harm, therefore, in giving up a purſuit which had neither been promiſed nor communicated to any one, and the pernicious conſequences of which I fully ſtated on my firſt viſit. Yet even in ſuch caſes, I have failed, partly from the ſtrength of the temptation being ſuperior to the force of my arguments, and partly from ſome perſons being ſo deaf or inſenſible that I never could fully obtain a hearing.

But one principle reaſon why my admonitions are ſo contemptuouſly forgot is, that thoſe on whom I beſtow them ſo frequently run into the company of certain perſons (of whom there are not a few every where) who make a mock of every thing I ſay, and have a number of jeering ſtories and jokes at my expence, which they retail with infinite glee, and in a moment deſtroy the deepeſt impreſſions I have been able to make. Their way is this; they ſay, 'don't liſten to that fellow (meaning me) you will be reckoned a ſneaking and a mean-

ſpirited

ſpirited character if you do, and in order to prevent his (that is my) importunity, don't commit yourſelf in private with him; don't let him catch you alone; and that you may be the more on your guard, we will give you a piece of information reſpecting this fellow, which will be of great ſervice to you. Whether he be in debt, and purſued by bailiffs, or not, we are uncertain, but the fact is that he generally calls on thoſe with whom he would wiſh to converſe, on *Sundays*. Take care you are never at home, on that day, or if you cannot be denied, be ſure you have company, and that is what he moſt diſlikes, ſo you may eaſily get rid of him.—Another circumſtance that confirms us in the opinion that he is afraid of being ſeen, is this, he frequently calls at midnight, when to be ſure one cannot ſo eaſily be denied, but ſtill if you are peremptory, he will at length take a refuſal, and this you may give him by laughing in his face, or humming a tune, or ſometimes by drinking a bottle of wine, all which things he hates, and will become ſulky, and go about his buſineſs; but he is extremely troubleſome, if you will condeſcend to liſten to all his whims and ſcruples. You would not be able to live a month with him. He makes the people abſolute ſlaves.'—

That I viſit principally on *Sundays* is moſt true, but not for the reaſon aſſigned, namely, that the deranged ſtate of my affairs will not allow me to go abroad on any other day. The fact is, I converſe with many hundreds every day in the week, but Sunday is a day which, it is well known to perſons who know hiſtory, was originally eſtabliſhed as my grand viſiting day, and I do not ſpeak it from vanity, whoever keeps up the antient cuſtom of admitting my viſits on that day, will moſt freely confeſs the pleaſure it affords, and the profit it derives to him all the reſt of the week. Such perſons allow that their worldly affairs proſper better, that they are enabled to be more regular, ſyſtematic and punctual, than others who have expelled that day from their calendar; in a word that they acquire that very neceſſary piece of knowledge, the knowledge of what *they are about*, for want of which ſo many fall into difficulties almoſt inextricable. Now, ſir, the frequency of my viſits is complained of. Is once a week ſo very frequent; or are three or four minutes at a time ſuch a vaſt ſpace that it cannot be ſpared from the four and-twenty hours? But, ſir, the truth is, I am not an importunate viſitor. I know how and when to keep my diſtance, as well as the beſt-bred perſonage in the kingdom. I do not come without a call. I do not viſit where every thing is going on well, and happily. I am not for the ſunſhine only. My buſineſs is to ſet right what is wrong, and correct what is amiſs. And how do I do this? Like ſome of your modern advice givers, after the miſchief is done and paſt remedy? Do I come with a long face, and an affected ſtrain of ſentimental pity and compaſſion for what cannot be helped? No—I do not, indeed, deny but that I ſometimes viſit on ſuch occaſions; but my general way is *foreſight* and *prevention*. I ſuggeſt what *may* be wrong, what may be hurtful, and how it may be averted, and, as obſerved before, I ſuggeſt it in private, in a ſort of whiſper, if I may uſe the term, when I get the party aſide; and I do this with a view to prevent his being expoſed in company, or to the world at large, in the character either of a rogue or a fool, or a mixture of both, which I think of late has become very common. Nor do I ever detain any man long, not a moment more than is neceſſary; he muſt be wonderfully buſy indeed, who cannot ſpare all the time that I want. I cannot ſay that it 'is a word and a blow' with me, but it certainly is a ſhort argument and immediate conviction; and how ſome

people contrive to get rid of this ſo ſoon after, is truly wonderful, but it is no buſineſs of mine to enquire, farther than that it is my duty to minute it down in a book, and read it afterward to the party.

This laſt part of my duty is, I know very groſsly miſrepreſented. It is ſaid I ſometimes read over ſuch long accounts as drive people mad. But is the fault mine? Is it the fault of a creditor that his debtor goes mad becauſe he ſhews him a bill, containing every item that he owes? Are men ſuch fools as not to know that the longer they delay payment, and continue their cuſtom, the longer the account muſt be? I certainly do minute down every item of neglect, but where my advice is *upon the main* taken, I am not very nice about trifles, and ſometimes where I am liſtened to with reſpect in a matter of great importance, I think it ſufficient to cancel a great many little matters. To thoſe, however, who run on a long ſcore, without the leaſt intention of liquidating, I am not ſo merciful; and however they may affect to treat me with contempt, and run into companies, as large as mobs, to avoid me, they know perfectly well that if I can catch them alone, I *will* be heard.

And this, by the way, in theſe days of matrimonial uncleanneſs, may have probably brought my character a little in queſtion, with certain ſneerers. You muſt know that among other perſons whom I attempt to viſit, are ſundry perſons of high rank and diſtinction, and it has been ſaid that even the *bed rooms* of the ladies are not free from my intruſion, and that I have been ſometimes detected on the pillow of a ducheſs, whom I would not allow to have a moment's ſleep. All this may be interpreted into gallantry, but thoſe who know my character beſt will do me the juſtice to allow that I am the greateſt enemy to ſuch vices, and if I go into bedrooms at all (which I am rarely permitted to do) it is with the honeſt intention to preſerve the chaſtity of females and the honour of families, and I have authority from the Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, to ſay, that if I had oftener been found in ladies' bed-rooms, he would not have had the mortification to witneſs ſo many inſtances of groſs licentiouſneſs as have lately been preſented before him. Similar encomiums have been paid to me by the Lord High Chancellor, ſeveral of the biſhops, and ſome very virtuous lay-lords. Theſe things might ſeem flattering—I mention them only with a view to vindicate myſelf. All I wiſh is a *fair hearing*, but if that be denied, in one way or other, I beg leave to repeat it, I *will* be heard.

Next to my viſiting on Sundays, it has been objected to me that I viſit at at night, and at unſeaſonable hours. This objection is eaſily repelled.

Thoſe who complain that my hours are unſeaſonable, can remedy the matter by appointing others that are more ſeaſonable. But the fact is, they who make this complaint, which is mere cant, a looſe way of ſpeaking without any meaning, know very well that if left to themſelves, they would have no ſeaſonable hours for *me*. With reſpect to night, it is true I do venture to call on them, and why? Becauſe I cannot find the party diſengaged at any other time. I have frequently experienced buſineſs-hours very improper for my viſits; and hours of company and pleaſure equally unfit. Then indeed I am liable to be kicked out, or what is a more common way of frightening me away, have a bottle or two thrown at my head. As to public entertainments, it cannot be ſuppoſed that a perſonage of my gravity would like to be ſeen at them, yet I have now and then peeped in, and in my brief and abrupt way, have given a few hints, which have not been unſerviceable.

The truth is, ſir, I do not diſdain

to

to go to any place where I think I may do good; I truſt many have found me on 'Change before now, and I have aſſiſted at ſome bargains, which the parties, very eminent merchants, afterward confeſſed were the moſt profitable they ever made. I never object to men acquiring wealth. It is a groſs miſrepreſentation to ſay that I do. All I condition for is, that if they reject my advice on this head, they are at leaſt certain to find my prophecy true, that their riches will do them no good.

With reſpect to my night viſits, of which ſo much has been ſaid, I repeat it that I viſit at night only two deſcriptions of perſons; thoſe whom I cannot find in the day, and thoſe who do not ſtand in need of my aſſiſtance; the latter I viſit only to applaud, and to procure them comfortable reſt after their fatigues, as can be atteſted by many thouſands of the moſt upright, and worthy perſons in the kingdom. The former I am deſirous to viſit when I can, and if I were to wait for what they call ſeaſonable hours, I might wait to little purpoſe. Much pains are taken to keep me out, I know, and that not unſucceſsfully. I certainly *may* be driven away for a time, or ſilenced, notwithſtanding my eloquence, but the triumph over me is but temporary, and I beg it may be conſidered, it is a triumph without a victory. You will, perhaps, ſmile, when I inform you that I am ſometimes reduced to odd ſhifts and manœuvres to get admittance, but you will not I hope think ſuch expedients unlawful, when you reflect on the importance of my object. After being rejected from their doors for years together, and rudely treated even by their menial ſervants, I have got acceſs to ſome perſons by ſlipping in with the phyſician or apothecary, who happened to attend them in ſome diſorder. The faculty, in general, are pretty good friends of mine, although ſome of them, I know, have expreſſed their diſpleaſure with me for making their patients *uneaſy*, as they call it. The clergy, however, are my very good friends, always treat me with reſpect, and are very willing by every means in their power to make me *quiet*. If any are otherwiſe, it muſt be from ignorance of me, which in a clergyman is a moſt ſhameful defect, and muſt, I humbly think, totally unfit him for the duties of his profeſſion.

The only other objection made againſt me, which I ſhall at preſent notice is, that there 'is no *living* with me, and that I make people *ſlaves*, &c.' It is eaſy to refute this. It is indeed mere prejudice, and ariſes from miſtaken notions of *living* and of *ſlavery*. No perſons, it can be proved, live ſo well, or ſo happy, as thoſe who are guided by me, and ſo far are they from being ſlaves, that in fact they compoſe all the firm, manly, and independent part of the nation.—But on this I ſhall expatiate in a future letter, if you have no objection to hear a little more from

CONSCIENCE.

HISTORICAL AND MORAL REFLECTIONS ON MASQUERADES.

IT is commonly ſaid that Granacci, who died in 1543, was the firſt inventor of maſquerades, but it is probable he only revived them, or gave them ſomewhat of their preſent ſhape and form. Their origin may be traced much higher. In a work publiſhed in 1727, entitled 'La Religion des Gaulois,' the author gives a particular detail of the Gods of the Gauls, with the figures under which they were repreſented, and an explication of their ſymbols and inſcriptions. Among other things, there is a curious diſſertation upon the god Mythras, or the Sun, and the ceremonies of his

his worſhip. He tells us that upon the firſt of January, the Gauls *maſked* themſelves in honour of him, and diſguiſed themſelves like women, monſters, and all ſorts of beaſts, thoſe eſpecially that repreſented the conſtellations, which were ſacred to that god.

One of the writers in the periodical publication called the World, ſays, 'that Henry VIII was the firſt who brought theſe diverſions into England; and as they were very amuſing from their novelty, they were frequently exhibited in that reign with great ſucceſs.'—Previous to this, however, we find ſome traces of maſquerades in this country; in Edward III's reign, 1377, we have the following account of a maſquerade, recorded by Stow:

'The citizens reſolved to divert prince Richard, his mother the princeſs of Wales, the nobility, and their attendants, at Kenſington; for which purpoſe, on the Sunday before Candlemas, one hundred and thirty-two citizens on horſeback in maſquerade, attended by trumpets, a variety of other muſical inſtruments, and a vaſt number of flambeaux, marched from Newgate, through the city and borough of Southwark, to the prince's reſidence aforeſaid. In the firſt diviſion rode eight and forty perſons dreſſed in the habit of *eſquires*, with red coats, ſay gowns, and beautiful vizards. Then followed the ſame number of perſons apparelled like *knights*, in the ſame manner as the former. Then rode one in a very pompous imperial habit, followed at ſome diſtance by a perſon reſembling the *pope*, attended by four and twenty *cardinals*, followed by ten perſons in hideous black vizards, as legates from an infernal pontiff.

'This cavalcade of maſkers being arrived at the palace, they diſmounted, and entered the hall, whither inſtantly repaired the prince, the princeſs of Wales, and the nobility their attendants. They were ſaluted by the maſkers, who producing a pair of dice, ſhew their inclination of playing with the prince. The dice were ſo artfully prepared, that whenever the prince threw, he was ſure to win, and having thrown three times, he won a bowl, a cup, and ring, all of maſſy gold; after which the ſaid maſkers ſent the princeſs, the duke of Lancaſter, and all the other lords, each a gold ring, which they likewiſe won: whereupon they were moſt ſumptuouſly entertained at ſupper, and after having the honour of dancing with the prince and nobility, they joyfully returned to the city.'

This evidently partakes conſiderably of the modern maſquerade, only that, according to the manners of the times, they aſſumed characters of ſtate or of fancy, in lieu of dramatic characters, which then were unknown.

In the reign of Charles the firſt, a moſt ſplendid entertainment of this kind was exhibited, an account of which from Whitelocke, who was one of the committee, will probably afford ſome entertainment to our readers:

'The king being returned from his progreſs into Scotland, the gentlemen of the Four Inns of Court reſolved to entertain their majeſties with a pompous maſquerade, which for curioſity of fancy, excellency of performance, and dazzling ſplendour, far exceeded every thing of the kind that had ever been ſeen in England; the charge whereof amounted to twenty one thouſand pounds.

'On Candlemas-day in the afternoon, the maſquers, horſemen, muſicians, dancers, and all that were actors in this buſineſs, according to order, met at Ely-houſe in Holborn; there the grand committee ſat all day to order all affairs, and when the evening was come, all things being in full readineſs, they began to ſet forth in this order down Chancery-lane to Whitehall.

'The firſt that marched were twen-

ty

ty footmen in ſcarlet liveries with ſilver lace, each one having his ſword by his ſide, a baton in his hand, and a torch lighted in the other hand; theſe were the marſhal's men, who made way, and were all about the marſhall, waiting his commands. After them, and ſometimes in the midſt of them, came the marſhall, then Mr Darrel, afterward knighted by the king; he was of Lincoln's Inn, an extraordinary handſome, proper gentleman: he was mounted upon one of the king's beſt horſes, and richeſt ſaddles, and his own habit was exceeding rich and glorious, his horſemanſhip very gallant, and beſide his marſhal's men, he had two lackies, who carried torches by him, and a page in livery that went by him, carrying his cloak.

'After him followed one hundred gentlemen of the Inns of Court, twenty-five choſen out of each houſe, of the moſt proper and handſome young gentlemen of the ſocieties; every one of them was gallantly mounted on the beſt horſes, and with the beſt furniture that the king's ſtable, and the ſtables of all the noblemen in town would afford, and they were forward on this occaſion to lend them to the inns of court.

'Every one of thoſe gentlemen were in very rich cloaths, ſcarce any thing but gold and ſilver lace to be ſeen on them, and each gentleman had a page and two lackies, waiting on him in his livery by the horſe's ſide: the lackies carried torches, and the page his maſter's cloak. The richneſs of their apparel and furniture glittering by the light of a multitude of torches attending on them, with the motion and ſtirring of their mettled horſes, and the many and various gay liveries of their ſervants, but eſpecially the perſonal beauty and gallantry of the handſome young gentlemen, made the moſt glorious and ſplendid appearance that ever was beheld in England.

'After the horſemen, came the *antimaſkers*; and as the horſemen had their muſic, about a dozen of the beſt trumpeters proper for them, and in their livery, ſounding before them; ſo the firſt antimaſque being of *cripples*, and *eggars on horſeback*, had their muſic of keys and tongs, and the like, ſnapping, and yet playing in a concert before them.

'Theſe beggars were alſo mounted, but on the pooreſt, leaneſt jades, that could be got out of the dirt carts, or elſewhere; and the variety and change from ſuch noble muſic, and gallant horſes as went before them, unto their proper muſic, and pitiful horſes, made both of them the more pleaſing.

'The habits and properties of theſe cripples and beggars were moſt ingeniouſly fitted (as of all the reſt) by the commiſſioners' direction, wherein, (as in the whole buſineſs) Mr Attorney-General Noy, Sir John Finch, Sir Edward Herbert, and Mr Selden, thoſe great and eminent perſons, as all the reſt of the committee, had often meetings, and took extraordinary care and pains in the ordering of this buſineſs, and it ſeemed a pleaſure unto them.

'After the beggars antimaſque, came men on horſeback playing upon pipes, whiſtles, and inſtruments, ſounding notes like birds of all ſorts, and in excellent conſort, and were followed by the antimaſque of birds: this was an *owl in an ivy buſh!* with many ſeveral ſorts of other birds, in a cluſter about the owl, gazing, as it were, upon her. Theſe were little boys put into covers of the ſhapes of thoſe birds, rarely fitted, and ſitting on ſmall horſes, with footmen going by them, with torches in their hands; and here were ſome beſide to look unto the children, and this was very pleaſant unto the beholders.

'After this antimaſque came other muſicians on horſeback, playing upon bagpipes, hornpipes, and ſuch kind of *northern* muſic; ſpeaking the following

lowing antimaſque of projectors, to be of the *Scotch* and northern quarters; and theſe, as all the reſt, had many footmen with torches waiting upon them.

'First in this antimaſque rode a fellow upon a little horſe, with a great bit in his mouth, and upon the man's head was a bit with headſtall and reins faſtened, and ſignified a projector, who begged a patent, that none in the kingdom might ride their horſes, but with ſuch bits as they ſhould buy of him.

'Then came another fellow with a bunch of carrots upon his head, and a capon upon his fiſt, deſcribing a projector who begged a patent of monopoly, as the firſt inventor of the art to feed capons fat with carrots, and that none but himſelf ſhould make uſe of that invention, and have the privilege for fourteen years, according to the ſtatute.

'Several other projectors were in like manner perſonated in this antimaſque; and it pleaſed the ſpectators the more, becauſe by it an information was covertly given to the king, of the unfitneſs and ridiculouſneſs of theſe projects againſt the law; and the attorney Noy, who had moſt knowledge of them, had a great hand in this antimaſque of the projectors.

'After this, and the reſt of the antimaſques were paſt, all of which are not here remembered, there came ſix of the chief muſicians on horſeback upon footclothes, and in the habits of *heathen prieſts*, and footmen carrying of torches by them.

'After theſe muſicians followed a large open chariot, drawn with ſix brave horſes, with large plumes of feathers on their heads and buttocks; the coachman and poſtillion in rich antique liveries. In the chariot were about a dozen perſons, in ſeveral habits of *gods* and *goddeſſes*, and by them many footmen on all ſides bearing torches.

'After this chariot followed ſix more of the muſicians on horſeback, with footclothes habited, and attended with torches, as the former were. After them came another large open chariot like the former, drawn with ſix gallant horſes, with feathers, liveries and torches as the other had.

'Then came the firſt chariot of the grand maſquers, which was not ſo large as that which went before, but moſt curiouſly framed, carved and painted with exquiſite art, and purpoſely for this ſervice and occaſion. The form of it was after that of the Roman triumphant chariots, as near as could be gathered by ſome old prints and pictures extant of them. The ſeats in it were made of an oval form in the back end of the chariot, ſo that there was no precedence in them, and the faces of all that ſat in it might be ſeen together.

'The colours of the firſt chariot were ſilver and crimſon, given by the lot to Gray's-inn, as I remember, The chariot was all over painted richly with theſe colours, even the wheels of it moſt artificially laid on; and the carved work of it was as curious for that art, and it made a ſtately ſhow. It was drawn by four horſes all on breaſt, and they were covered to their heels all over with cloth of tiſſue, of the colours of crimſon and ſilver, large plumes of red and white feathers on their heads and buttocks.'

After a ſimilar deſcription of the other chariots, too tedious to repeat, we are told, that

'In this order they proceeded to Whitehall, where the king and queen, from a window of the banqueting-houſe, beheld the ſtately proceſſion, wherewith they were highly delighted,' &c. &c.

The unhappy troubles which followed this period, and the policy of the republican government, interrupted the career of public pleaſures, and among other entertainments, maſquerades would no doubt be proſcribed. They were revived, however, with every

every other ſpecies of licentiouſneſs, in the reign of Charles II, although it is unneceſſary to give detailed accounts of every inſtance. In Queen Anne's reign, they were frequent, and frequently animadverted upon by the authors of the Spectator, who very laudably exereiſed the office of *cuſtodes morum*. They appear then to have been nearly in their preſent form, not like thoſe of the former times, in public ſpectacles for the populace at large, but held in the theatres, with prices of admiſſion, &c. A correſpondent complains of one of them in the following language:

'I muſt let you know (addreſſing the Spectator) that the deſign of this paper is to give you information of a certain irregular aſſembly, which I think falls very properly under your obſervation, eſpecially ſince the perſons it is compoſed of are criminals, too conſiderable for the animadverſion of our ſociety, (the Society for the Reformation of Manners.) I mean, ſir, the midnight maſque, which has of late been very frequently held in one of the moſt conſpicuous parts of the town, and which I hear will be continued with additions and improvements. As all the perſons who compoſe this lawleſs aſſembly are maſqued, we dare not attack any of them in *our way*, leſt we ſhould ſend a woman of quality to Bridewell, or a peer of Great Britain to the counter. Beſide that, their numbers are ſo very great, that I am afraid they would be able to rout out our whole fraternity, though we were accompanied with all our guard of conſtables—If we are rightly informed, the rules that are obſerved by this new ſociety are wonderfully contrived for the advancement of cuckoldom. The women either come by themſelves, or are introduced by friends, who are obliged to quit them, upon their firſt entrance, to the converſation of any body that addreſſes himſelf to them. There are ſeveral rooms where the parties may retire, and, if they pleaſe, ſhow their faces by conſent. Whiſpers, ſqueezes, nods and embraces, are the innocent freedoms of the place. In ſhort the whole deſign of this libidinous aſſembly ſeems to terminate in aſſignations and intrigues.'—The celebrated Heidegger was the manager of theſe maſquerades, in George I and part of George II's reign. At the commencement of the preſent reign, Mrs Cornelys undertook to be prieſteſs of the temple of pleaſure. She had her day of folly, and was left to die in a jail.

If any amuſement could be ſo conducted as not to degenerate into licentiouſneſs, a maſquerade might be allowed to rank among the moſt ingenious and refined of all. It differs from every other in this reſpect, that each perſon frequenting it is himſelf an actor, or may be. To render it perfect, therefore, a conſiderable proportion at leaſt of the company, ought to be able to ſupport the character aſſumed, with appropriate language, and thoſe to whom he addreſſes himſelf, ought to be able to make ſuitable replies. The converſation, while extempore, ought to abound in flaſhes of wit, and never ceaſe, unleſs to give way to a new ſcene, naturally and not abruptly introduced. Such a maſquerade ought to be, and conducted with decency and liberality.

But of ſuch a maſquerade we have rarely heard. As luxury in manners began to encreaſe, perſons in middling life thought it incumbent on them to viſit maſquerades. This increaſed the number of ſtarers and liſteners, but not that of wits. Speculators, too, eſtabliſhed maſquerades without any ſelection of viſitors; whoever could pay their admiſſion were welcome. This opened a wide door to the very worſt of company, and it may be ſaid, without the leaſt hazard of contradiction, that the late maſquerades preſent an aſſemblage of the moſt profligate, looſe, and uſeleſs characters in ſociety. People of faſhion rarely take a

peep, and people of character and decency cannot enter without hazarding the language of the coarſeſt ribaldry.

As now conducted, we believe the ableſt advocates for the amuſement can have nothing to advance in its favour. It is indeed, as the eloquent writer of the Rambler ſays, 'an entertainment, which in an inſtant gives confidence to the timorous, and kindles ardour in the cold; an entertainment where the vigilance of jealouſy has ſo often been eluded, and the virgin is ſet free from the neceſſity of languiſhing in ſilence; where all the outworks of chaſtity are at once demoliſhed; where the heart is laid open without a bluſh; where bathfulneſs may ſurvive virtue, and no wiſh is cruſhed under the frown of modeſty.'

RELIGIOUS RITES OF HINDOOSTAN.

THE following minute and intereſting account of the wife of a Hindoo burning herſelf upon the funeral pile of her deceaſt huſband, is taken from the Calcutta Gazette. From its appearing in that paper, it would ſeem that it not only may be depended on, but that it is more than commonly circumſtantial and accurate.

O, the Sacrifice! how ceremonious, ſolemn, and unearthly
it was i' the offering.—
Shaks. Wint. Tale.

SIR

THE religious ceremonies of a country naturally become an object of curious ſpeculation to perſons, who without feeling any of the prejudices of the natives of that country, are anxious to obſerve the effect of ſo powerful an agent on the human mind. To an Engliſhman the religious ceremonies of the Hindoos are well worthy of attention, from their antiquity, from the ſtrictneſs with which they are performed, and ſome of them from their peculiar tendency. Among the moſt curious of them is, that which enjoins the wife to burn with her deceaſed huſband. I have recently had an opportunity of obſerving this ceremony, with what I conceive to be unuſual advantages, and I therefore wiſh, through the medium of your paper, to communicate an exact account of that which I have not ſeen ſo particularly deſcribed in any book relating to the manners and cuſtoms of the natives of this country.

Having received information that a woman intended to burn herſelf on the 24th inſtant, a little beyond Chitpore, I proceeded to the ſpot about 9 o'clock A. M. on that day. The place ſelected was a quiet ſequeſtered ſpot, of no very conſiderable dimenſions, and ſurrounded by high trees, except on the ſide where it was bounded by the river. I found the deceaſed (a young man of the Writer Caſt) placed on a ſmall bed near the river ſide, and attended by ſome of his male relations. At the diſtance of a few yards, the wife remained in a cloſe palanquin, accompanied by ſeveral females, with ſome of whom ſhe occaſionally converſed. On inquiring I found that ſhe had been married four years, had but recently cohabited with her huſband, and was then but juſt thirteen years of age. When I ſaw her a ſhort time after, ſhe ſeemed to me from her ſize and manner to be about ſixteen.

A ſquare pile, conſiſting of pieces of dried wood, and ſufficiently large to contain with eaſe the two bodies upon it, was erected juſt above high water mark, between three and four feet from the ground. The man's body, which had been previouſly taken to the river and waſhed, and over which a ſlight covering of gauze was placed, was by ſome of the relations laid upon the pile. Notice was then

ſen

ſent to the women to acquaint them that all was ready. As I heard the order given, I immediately approached the palanquin in which the woman was, and there being very few perſons preſent, ſucceeded in getting very near to her. When the doors of the palanquin were opened, with much firmneſs in her demeanour, but with ſome degree of hurry in her manner, ſhe ſtepped out to proceed towards the river. Her whole appearance was peculiarly intereſting, independantly of the ſolemn rite ſhe was then about to perform. She was young, uncommonly fair for a Bengal Hindoo, well formed, and with a very animated and ſenſible countenance. Her male relations, joining hands, made a ring about her and her father, on whom ſhe leaned, and in that mode proceeded to the river, occaſionally calling on God (*Hurree Bhole*) as I was informed, to receive the ſacrifice propitiouſly. As ſhe paſſed the pile, ſhe ſtopped for an inſtant, and looked very earneſtly at the body. She bathed and offered to the Ganges flowers and fruits. At this time, as indeed through the whole ceremony, I was not above two yards from her perſon. She called on ſeveral of her female relations to approach, and having taken the *bangles* from her wriſt, and other gold and ſilver ornaments from different parts of her perſon, gave to each of the women ſome one article.

A Brahmin now approached, and read to her ſome paſſage from the *Shaſter*, the words of which ſhe repeated after him. She then took off her upper garments, which were of pale yellow muſlin, and her father wrapped round her ſeveral yards of a dark red coloured ſilk. Round each of her arms a ſmall packet, containing, I was informed, beetle and ſeeds, was tied. A large quantity of rice and comfits was put into a fold of her dreſs, and with a cheerful alacrity in her air and manner, and a placid ſmile in her countenance, ſhe proceeded towards the pile, cloſe to which I followed her. On her way to the pile, ſhe diſperſed among the ſurrounding ſpectators large handfuls of the rice and ſweetmeats. Her father led her round the pile; and after one circuit, whether from eagerneſs to finiſh the ceremony, or from ignorance of its forms, ſhe attempted to get upon it, but was prevented by her father, until ſhe had completed ſeven entire circuits. She then mounted the pile, and lay down by her huſband. The relations placed her left arm over his neck. Her countenance was ſtill unaltered. They next placed over the bodies alternately ſeveral layers of wood, ſtraw, tow (*Jute*), and other combuſtible matters, and concluded the whole by emptying ſeveral pots of *Ghee* or oil, and of pounded reſin, over the pile. Her face was viſible, and a near relation at this moment gave her ſome boiled rice to eat, which ſhe apparently ſwallowed; the dead man's portion being laid down before his mouth. They next covered the face, and two of the male relations with lighted flambeaux went round the pile three times, touching, but not firing, each of the corners as they paſſed. At the concluſion of this ceremony, one of them preſented his flambeau to the father, who with a wild look, and unſteady hand, eagerly ran to the windward corner of the pile, and averting his head, ſet the whole on fire, crying out as before, *Hurree Bhole*, in which ejaculation he was joined by moſt of the relations, who at the ſame time continued to throw large quantities of pounded reſin on thoſe parts of the pile which had already kindled. The whole in an inſtant was one ſheet of fire; and now when interference was too late for the preſervation of the woman, a circumſtance occurred that made me, and the only two other Europeans who were preſent, bitterly regret that we had not endeavoured to prevent this brutal ſacrifice to a ſavage and inhuman prejudice. The woman ſhrieked loudly and repeatedly for near

a minute, when happily either the ſmoke or the flames put an end to her life and ſufferings.—From the time of her leaving the palanquin, till her death, was about fifteen minutes. When the whole was conſumed, and the tide had nearly reached the place where the pile had ſtood, the aſhes were carefully collected, and thrown into the Ganges.

In the foregoing relation, I have moſt literally adhered to the facts, and have only to add, that I have not uſed one epithet throughout the whole, that did not ſuggeſt itſelf during the performance of the ceremony; on my return from which, the memorandums that I now ſend to you were committed to paper.——I am,

A BY-STANDER.

Calcutta, Auguſt 25. 1800.

For the Scots Magazine.

JOURNAL OF A COUNTRY CURATE.

SIR,

ON a tour I lately made into ſome of the northern counties of England, one of my inquiries (beſides the ſtate of the crops, which I found uniformly abundant) was how they liked their parſon, and who did the duty of the pariſh. In one place I found that the Biſhop had not preached for 12 years; in another, that his Lordſhip was never to be ſeen within the bounds; and in a third, that the Rector was a great farmer and overſeer, and that he devoted the Sunday to ſettling his accounts with his ſervants; in ſhort, I found, with the exception of the Biſhop of D., that the Curate was the perſon upon whoſe ſhoulders the whole duty lay. Upon expreſſing my ſurprize at this, I aſked the intelligent Landlord of our Inn, how the curate of his pariſh conducted himſelf. He ſaid he was a good ſort of a man, and was very well liked, and was ſure if he had the means, he would be a moſt uſeful character. He, moreover, put into my hands a ſhort diary of their late curate, drawn up by himſelf, which tho' a little heightened, he aſſured me might be depended on as in the main true. If you think it worthy of a place, I encloſe it. Yours, &c.

Monday.—Received ten pounds from my Rector, being one half year's ſalary—obliged to wait a long time before my admittance to the Doctor; and when admitted, was never aſked to ſit down, or refreſh myſelf, though I had walked eleven miles. Item, the Doctor ſaid he could get the curacy filled up for fifteen pounds a-year.

Tueſday.—Paid nine pounds to ſeven different people, but could not buy the ſecond hand pair of black breeches offered to me as a great bargain by Cabbage the taylor, my wife wanting a peticoat above all things, and neither Betſy nor Polly having a ſhoe to go to church.

Wedneſday.—My wife bought a peticoat for herſelf, and ſhoes for her two daughters, but unluckily, in coming home, dropped half a guinea thro' a hole in her pocket, which ſhe had never before perceived, and reduced all our caſh in the world to half a crown.—Item chid my poor woman for being afflicted at the misfortune, and tenderly adviſed her to depend on the goodneſs of God.

Thurſday.—Received a note from the alehouſe at the top of the hill, informing me, that a gentleman begged to ſpeak to me on preſſing buſineſs—went and found it was an unfortunate member of a ſtrolling company of players, who was pledged for ſeven-pence halfpenny. In a ſtruggle what to do. The baker, though we had paid him but on Tueſday, quarrelled with us, to avoid giving any credit in future, and George Greaſy the butcher ſent

us word that he heard it whiſpered, how the rector intended to take a curate, who would do the pariſh duty at an inferior price, and therefore, though he would do any thing to ſerve me, adviſed me to deal with Peter Paunch, at the upper end of the town; mortifying reflections theſe, but a want of humanity is in my opinion a want of juſtice. The father of the univerſe lends his bleſſings to us, with a view that we ſhould relieve a brother in diſtreſs, and we conſequently do no more than pay a debt, when we perform an act of benevolence.—Paid the ſtranger's reckoning out of the ſhilling in my pocket, and gave him the remainder of the money, to proſecute his journey.

Friday.—A very ſcanty dinner, and pretended therefore to be ill, that, by avoiding to eat, I might leave ſomething like enough for my poor wife and children. I told my wife what I had done with the ſhilling; the excellent creature inſtead of blaming me for the action, bleſſed the goodneſs of my heart, and burſt into tears. Mem.—Never to contradict her as long as I live—for the mind that can argue like her's, though it may deviate from the more rigid ſentiments of prudence, is even amiable from its indiſcretion, and in every lapſe from the ſeverity of œconomy, performs an act of virtue, ſuperior to the value of a kingdom.

Saturday.—Wrote a ſermon, which on

Sunday—I preached at four different pariſhes, and came home exceſſively wearied and hungry; no more money than two-pence-halfpenny in the houſe, but ſee the goodneſs of God! the ſtrolling player whom I relieved, was a man of fortune, who accidentally heard that I was as humane as I was indigent, and from a generous eccentricity of temper wanted to do me an eſſential piece of ſervice. I had not been an hour at home when he came in, and declared himſelf my friend, put fifty pounds into my hand, and the next day preſented me with a living of three hundred a-year.

ROSAMOND'S POND.

The ſpot where Roſamond's Pond ſtood was at the ſouth-weſt corner of St James's Park; and it was not filled up till within the laſt thirty years.

It appears that our laughter-loving monarch, Charles the ſecond, had formed a more than common attachment to this ſpot. He planted an avenue of trees, and built an aviary near it, and from the circumſtance of the bird cages having been ſuſpended on the branches of the trees, the preſent name which it bears, that of the Bird-cage Walk, was derived. Cibber in his apology for his life ſays, "that he has often ſeen that merry monarch in the act of feeding his ducks in this pond, and playing with his dogs amidſt crouds of ſpectators; diverſions with which the king was peculiarly gratified;" and which he adds, "made the common people adore him, and conſequently overlook in him, what in a prince of a different temper, they might have been out of humour at."

It is a curious fact, that Charles conferred on Roſamond's Pond, or Duck Iſland, as it was call d, an extraordinary dignity, by erecting it into a government, of which the celebrated M. de St Evremond was appointed governor, with a conſiderable ſalary annexed to the office.

This retreat was at that period equally celebrated for thoſe aſſignations of gallantry, to which in large and populous towns, retired ſpots are ſo very favourable, as well as for its having been reſorted to as the laſt refuge of diſpairing lovers, who found in the friendly waters of this pond an

aſylum from the afflictions that haunted them. It ſhould ſeem, that it was frequently uſed for the latter purpoſes, from a paſſage in the Country Wife of Wycherly, where Belville and Moody are alluding to this ſubject—

Belville. Shall I ſhew the young gentleman Roſamond's Pond?

Moody. You may vint Roſamond's Pond, Sir, if you will, and the bottom of Roſamond's Pond.'

From Ireland's Graphic Illuſtrations.

To the Editor of the Scots Magazine.

ON THE PUBLISHING AN ANNUAL LIST OF ALL THE MEDICAL GENTLEMEN IN SCOTLAND.

SIR,

ON the importance of the medical profeſſion, it is unneceſſary to dwell. All are intereſted in it; for all have health to preſerve, or to regain. The eſteem in which the guardians of health have been held in all ages, is a practical proof of the utility and importance of medicine. The majority of the profeſſion muſt have excelled the other claſſes of the community, in reſpect both of uſefulneſs and information, before they could have attained their preſent degree of diſtinction. Reſpectability, will not, with general conſent, be long miſplaced.

There will, however, always be found men baſe enough, to make pretenſions, though deſtitute of merit, and to claim reſpect and confidence, by aſſuming the badge of the profeſſion. The intereſt of the public, as well as of the medical profeſſion, unite in requiring as much purity and merit as poſſible, from a body of men intruſted with what is moſt valuable to mankind.

To the faculty we muſt leave the right of aſcertaining the capability of perſons for practiſing medicine, for they are the fitteſt to decide. But it is ſurely not improper, that the public be informed of thoſe who are accounted qualified by ſuch authority, and that the life of any member of the community, be not committed to every *emperic* who has the impudence to practiſe, or to every *impoſter* who has the audacity to place his name on a *ſign board*, with phyſician or ſurgeon attached to it as an *appendage*.

In Scotland, not above two thirds of thoſe who call themſelves phyſicians and ſurgeons, have ever obtained degrees or diplomas. It is not uncommon for men deſtitute of a liberal education, to attend a drug-ſhop for a few months, the medical claſſes for a ſeaſon, and forth-with, find themſelves *qualified* to commence phyſicians and ſurgeons! There are even numbers practiſing as ſuch who never attended a medical claſs in their lives!

The ſelf-conceit that appears in the half inſtructed of every profeſſion, has been long obſerved, and we need not be ſurpriſed at the extravagance of human pretenſions. The ſcience of medicine is ſo clearly detailed in books, and the treatment of diſeaſes is ſo diſtinct, that to one ignorant of practice, but acquainted with treatiſes on medicine, every complaint is of eaſy cure. This may be partly illuſtrated by an anecdote. A ſhrewd obſerver of human nature ſaid to a young man entering on the ſtudy of medecine "you are going to the univerſity, and after the firſt year, you will think you can cure every diſeaſe, after the ſecond, you will find many complaints to which you can do nothing; after the third or fourth, you will think you can cure almoſt none." It requires much ſtudy to know our own ignorance. The danger of men who have only a ſmattering of medical knowledge, may be eaſily conceived, and is frequently felt.

I was led to theſe reflections by the following circumſtance: A friend of mine, in a tour through the weſt of Scotland, unfortunately fell from his carriage, and broke one of his thigh bones. A ſurgeon, or at leaſt a perſon who had aſſumed the name, was inſtantly called to ſet the bone. This fellow, completely ignorant of the proper method of treating a fracture, inſtead of placing the limb in a relaxed poſition, left the knee-joint extended, the conſequence was, that the muſcles being

being put to the ſtretch, the one end of the fractured bone paſſed the other near two inches: the patient indeed recovered, after being confined to a couch more than ſix months, but to his ſurpriſe, found that the one limb was two inches ſhorter than the other. What an irretrivable misfortune, owing to the preſumption of an ignorant pretender.

This fellow I afterwards underſtood had attended a drug-ſhop for a few months, then commenced for himſelf in that line; but, finding he did not ſucceed, he immediately removed to a part of the country, where he was not known, and commenced ſurgeon at once, and unfortunately my friend happened to be among the firſt of his *patients*, or, I may rather ſay, *victims*: for I can conſider ſuch a wretch in no other light than a murderer. In this inſtance only a limb ſuffered; but, in how many inſtances has ſuch ignorance coſt men their lives?

A man of this deſcription can have no excuſe. He muſt be conſcious of his own ignorance, and therefore, in many inſtances, he muſt be running the riſk of injuring the health of his patients, or, perhaps, of depriving them of their lives. Men, who have no other feelings than theſe, who have no other ſenſe of right and wrong, ought to be deprived of their power of injuring. Better for the world that a thouſand of ſuch wretches periſh, than that one unfortunate victim ſhould fall a ſacrifice to their ignorance and preſumption.

May not the public exerciſe a ſort of cenſorſhip in this caſe, ſince the profeſſion have not taken any vigorous meaſures to prevent it? And may not their exertions rouſe from ſlumber, thoſe whoſe authority has been long dormant. We are informed of the members and managers of different corporate bodies in Scotland and England, through the medium of almanacks. This anſwers different important purpoſes. The ſame method might be employed in the caſe of phyſicians and ſurgeons. Informations might be eaſily communicated in this manner, the public warned againſt impoſters, and the ignorant checked in this inſolence. The public cannot be ſuppoſed adequate judges of medical ſkill, but they certainly ought to be told who are the perſons properly qualified to exerciſe that profeſſion.

This deſirable end, in my opinion, might be very eaſily accomplished. Let the editor of ſome reſpectable almanack publiſh a few advertiſements in the public news-papers, ſignifying his intention to publiſh in his almanack, a complete liſt of all the phyſicians and ſurgeons in Scotland, who have obtained regular degrees and diplomas. I am convinced that every perſon poſſeſſed of theſe qualifications would ſend a certificate of the ſame, free of all expences. The only difficulty that would occur, is, in making out the firſt liſt, after that is accompliſhed, it would become a regular buſineſs. Every ſtudent as ſoon as he had obtained his degree or diploma, and had determined in what town he meant to ſettle, would find it his intereſt to have his name immediately inſerted in the almanacks, to prevent his being ranked among *quacks* and *impoſters*. And, in order to make his liſt as public as poſſible, I would adviſe that for a year or two at firſt, it be publiſhed, not only in the almanacks; but alſo in the different news-papers and magazines in the kingdom. By theſe means, every man might be informed of the regular practitioners in this part of the country, and, if he afterwards employed an *impoſter*, he had himſelf to blame.

The liſt ought to contain the name of the county, the name of the town, the name of the practitioner, and the place and date of the degree or diploma. By adding the place and date of the degree or diploma, an effectual check would be given to perſons who might wiſh to foiſt their names into this liſt, without being properly qualified. For it would be the intereſt of the different faculties to take care, that none entered this liſt, who had not received their ſanction. And ſhould any perſon have the temerity and impudence to commit this crime, and be detected, let his name be expoſed in the moſt public manner, as a preventative to others. Let him be held forth as an impoſter to the whole world.

This

This notification in the almanacks is not only proper to the inhabitants of diſtricts, where medical men reſide; but alſo uſeful to ſtrangers who may occaſionally require their aſſiſtance, when travelling through the country. The influence of this meaſure on medical men would not be ſmall. The preparation neceſſary, before a ſtudent can offer himſelf to the examination of a faculty requires reſearch. In the courſe of inquiry knowledge is acquired. Many ſubjects come under review, and preſent themſelves to attention, which otherwiſe would not have been thought of, till in the hurry of practice a puzzling caſe had forced them upon the notice of the practitioner; and it is ſurely better to acquire previous information, than to obtain knowledge at the expence of the health or life of patients.

Man is apt to be indolent, and the proſpect of a public examination preparatory to receiving a degree or diploma, is no ſmall ſtimulus to exertion. Inſtead of general and incorrect notions upon the ſymptoms, the cauſes and cure of diſeaſes, the phyſician muſt deſcend to an accurate inveſtigation of the nature of the complaint, and acquire a knowledge of remedies and of treatment adapted to particular diſorders; while the ſurgeon muſt obtain minute acquaintance with the ſtructure of the human frame, with its form in a ſound ſtate, its appearance when injury has been received, and the moſt approved methods of performing the different operations of ſurgery. Their information muſt be accurate, for they know they are to be examined by men of experience, and approved or rejected in proportion as they have acquired uſeful knowledge, or miſimproved their opportunities.

It is certain, that one fourth part of the ſtudents, who apply for degrees and diplomas at the Faculties of Edinburgh and Glaſgow, are rejected as unqualified. This proves that ſtudents are apt to rate their acquiſitions of knowledge too high, and think themſelves qualified, when in fact they are mere novices. Time is requiſite for acquiring knowledge, and he who beſtows attendance, is in the way of picking up uſeful information. We are at leaſt aſſured, when a degree or diploma has been procured, that the uſual attendance has been given, and that the uſual examination has taken place. We may partly be acquainted too with the nature of ſuch examination, and value of the degree or diploma if we know whence they were received.

There has been a general and juſt outcry againſt *Quack Medicines*, their baneful effects have been daily felt by every part of the community. This meaſure, were it once brought to maturity, would have a tendency to leſſen the number and eſtimation of *Quack Practitioners*, whoſe individual injury, though not ſo extenſive as the former, do often more prejudice in thoſe parts of the country where they reſide.

It is a piece of juſtice to thoſe who are legally qualified, it is a duty which we owe to the public, it is the intereſt of the medical Societies and Faculties to promote its influence, and it recommends itſelf to thoſe who publiſh theſe vehicles of intelligence. The publiſher of an almanack who ſhall firſt give a correct liſt of the medical gentlemen in Scotland, deſerves their approbation and encouragement, and the approbation and encouragement of all the friends of ſuffering humanity. It might be uſeful too, in aſcertaining an important queſtion. "If the medical profeſſion be attended with greater mortality than others." It would certainly contribute to preſerve the purity, and advance the reſpectability of an honourable profeſſion. It would aid the views of philanthropy, and promote the intereſts of ſcience. I am

Sir, Yours, &c.

PHILO MEDICUS.

Scotland, 13th Sept. 1801.

A SIX WEEKS TOUR

Through ſome of the Northern Counties of Scotland.

Continued from Page 549.

IN my way to Boat-of-Forbes, I kept pretty cloſe to the banks of the Don. The view, from the top of the hill above Paradiſe, is extremely pleaſant. On the north ſide of the river, Qutachie, and Haughton; on the ſouth, Whitehaugh, Tonlay and Cattie, all elegant ſeats, well ornamented with a variety of plantations. Above Whitehaugh, you ſee the ſcene, where the Covenanter's troops under Baillie, were ſurpriſed by the celebrated Montroſe. The field of battle was then a wood, but is now a moſs, or moraſs; and, in it was found ſome years ago, a ſkeleton of a man and horſe in complete armour. The country hereabout, commonly called the *Howe* of Alford, is but of a poor ſoil; much remains to be done in the way of improvement, and a great deal will ſoon be done. The crops of barley, oats, &c. which lately had aſſumed a mourning habit, and were hanging down their heads, for their approaching diſſolution, were, when I paſſed, ſhedding tears of joy, for their unexpected reſtoration to health and vigour. I found Mr Wilſon, at Boat-of-Forbes, an attentive landlord. As an inſtance of the encreaſed value of land in this country, he told me, the eſtate of Buda, at no very diſtant period, was ſold for 400l., re-ſold for 600 guineas, and lately purchaſed for 10,000l. The preſent proprietor could obtain 15,000l., were he inclined to bring it to market. On the road to Kildrummy you paſs the the Kirk-of-Forbes, in a romantic ſituation on the brink of the river. The lands are but poor; but the crops looking well. In the public houſe, I found excellent whiſky, bad ale, and a tolerable ſupper; next morning viewed the remains of Kildrummy Caſtle. It had once been a place of great ſtrength, and was bravely defended by Robert Bruce's Queen, but was at laſt reduced by the Engliſh. Since that time it has been gradually falling into decay, till repaired, or rather rebuilt, as is ſuppoſed, by one of the Earls of Mar, in whoſe family it continued till their forfeiture. The outer walls are evidently of no very ancient date. They are regularly built, of hewn ſtones from a neighbouring quarry, which is ſtil wrought; but the Caſtle will ſoon be entirely dilapidated, as the ſtones are daily carried off to build farm and office houſes in the neighbourhood. In the Court Yard, you find huge maſſes concocted with melted lime, which probably are part of the ruins of the original building. On the north, you are ſhown a communication from the Caſtle, by a large ſubterraneous vault, to a rivulet, covered by a riſing ground, through which, in time of a ſiege, the people and horſes were ſupplied with water; but it is now almoſt entirely choaked up. In 1715, it contained a garriſon; and, at that time, the ſoldiers diſcovered, in a cellar, a number of caſks of ſalted beef, (by whom left not known), which they exchanged with the country people for eggs, fowls, meal, &c.

Lord Fife afterwards purchaſed this part of Mar's lands; and a Tower, called Fife's Tower, where his Lordſhip collected his rents, was ſtanding a few years ago. At Druminner, an eſtate in the neighbourhood, are ſtill to be ſeen a Dutch boiler, containing 60 pints, and a maſſy iron gate, removed from the Caſtle ſince 1745.

Leaving Kildrummy, I paſſed on to Towie, and eaſily made good my lodging at the Parſon's houſe. Him, like all his brethren, I found hoſpitable, and entertaining. I was diverted with one of his remarks upon a gentleman viewing ſome Ladies walking at a diſtance through a teleſcope. "Ay," ſays my merry friend, "he ſees them, juſt now, but through a *glaſs darkly*, but, I fancy, would like much better to ſee them *face to face*." The gentleman happened, indeed, to be a bachelor.

From Towie, along the river Don, by Glenkindy, Glenbucket, New, Kirk of Strathdon; and Skellater, the roads are good, the ſtraths well cultivated, and the country pleaſant. Croſſed a road, near New, over the *Lonach*, a high hill, by which the funerals from the ſouth part of the pariſh, were formerly conducted to the burial ground of Strathdon. On the top of the hill,

it was cuſtomary for the people who attended, to lay down the corpſe and take a little reſt; and, every perſon preſent was obliged to erect a ſmall monument of looſe ſtones, in memory of the deceaſed; which, by frequent journies of this kind, and as frequent additions, at length acquired the form of an enormous *cairn*, which enables us only now to judge, that many a poor Chriſtian has been carried to his *long home*, over the top of the Lonach Hill.

Near the kirk of Strathdon is a famous mound, evidently artificial, known by the name of *Invernochty*, a name once common to the whole pariſh. It is ſurrounded by a large moat, which, in days of yore, had been ſupplied with water from the river Bardoch, which here joins the Don. On the top of the mound, the remains of buildings are ſtill viſible, and the principal entry to it from the ſouth, by a drawbridge, can ſtill be diſcerned. From what I could learn, its origin muſt have been very ancient, but its hiſtory is rather dark and uncertain. The country people tell you from tradition, that a cave, of extraordinary ſize, communicates betwixt it and Glengarden on Dee ſide, a diſtance of, at leaſt, 8 miles.

To Skellater, where I ſtopt for a night in the hoſpitable manſion of a reſpectable farmer, Donald Stuart, the road is good, the ſoil along the river ſide rich, and the hills abounding in game. One reads of the ſlaughter of armies, the devaſtation of the peſtilence, and the caſual deaths of thouſands. Theſe events happen at a diſtance, and the traces of them are ſoon obliterated from our minds; but, what we ſee with our eyes, or behold its immediate effects, makes a deeper impreſſion. I found this to be the caſe in viewing Skellater houſe, the ſcene where Finlay Farquharſon, my landlord's ſervant, at that time attending Mr Forbes of Skellater in collecting his rents, was murdered by Paul Michie, his own couſin german. The floor and door poſts are ſtill deeply ſtained with the blood the unhappy ſufferer ſhed in the ſtruggle. My landlord, to whom he firſt applied for aſſiſtance, ſhewed me the ſpot, where he found him crawling on hands and feet; but, on his attempting to raiſe himſelf, found his legs entangled in his entrails, and he was only able, upon ſhowing the dagger, to exclaim, "Yonder is the man," (for Michie was ſtill in view,) when he expired upon the ſpot. Greater exertions, it is ſaid, might have been made for apprehending the culprit; and if it be true, that only after a lapſe of 24 hours, a few volunteers were called out, and ſent to ſearch for him among the hills, with *torches*, in the night time, it reflects but little credit upon the activity of the gentlemen and magiſtrates in the neighbourhood. Michie, however, has hitherto eſcaped; and, early next morning, impreſſed with acuter feelings, perhaps, than any I have experienced from reading all the various gazettes publiſhed ſince the commencement of the preſent war, I ſet off for the Caſtle of Cargarff.

This formidable place, dignified with the title of Caſtle, which was once thought a proper ſpot, and ſufficient fortification for repreſſing the predatory incurſions of the Highlanders, is now occupied by an old ſerjeant, with the title of Barrack Maſter, his family, a few dogs, a cat, and about half a dozen ruſty blunderbuſſes. However terrible it might have appeared, in former days, to a few undiſciplined Highlanders, I am certain, at preſent, one of *Lord Nelſon's bombs* would level it with the ground, before a garriſon had even time to *run away*.

Leaving Cargarff, I puſhed forward to Tomantoule, a ſtage on the military road, about 13 or 14 miles diſtant. If ever a poor traveller paid for his curioſity, I did ſo this day. Torrents of rain poured from the clouds; and the roads, which in tolerable weather, would not have been amiſs, conducted me through a chain of mountains called the Leſchk, but was, at preſent, every where interſected with torrents from the hills, which threatened me with immediate deſtruction. For 6 miles, I ſaw nothing but the heavens above, the earth beneath, and the waters on the *face* of the earth. At laſt, I reached an inhabited country, and with joy deſcried, at a diſtance, the village of Tomantoule. My kind landlady, Mrs M'Quean, (for the well known *Queen*, or, as ſhe was ſometimes called, the Ducheſs of Mariborough, is now no more,) made me as comfortable as a good peat fire, plenty of whiſky, and roaſt mutton could make a wet and weary traveller. The country here is not

not in a very improved ſtate, yet I ſaw a few tolerable farms, and vegetation ſeemed every where vigorous, owing to the very cauſe, which had nearly proved fatal to me. Oat meal at this time, was hardly to be purchaſed at 3s. and 3s. 4d. Bear meal equally ſcarce, and the price in proportion; but of *whiſky*, I found no ſcarcity. There were three articles I generally found all-powerful in the Highlands, and theſe were *whiſky*, *tobacco*, and *ſnuff*. With the two laſt, I had furniſhed myſelf pretty liberally, by the advice of a friend, and found them always uſeful. Do you wiſh to draw a Highlander from his home, and get his information? Give him a chew, then a pinch of ſnuff, and promiſe him a glaſs of whiſky at the firſt ſtage you come to, the arguments are irreſiſtible, and he will travel with you for miles. He has only one troubleſome quality to a ſtranger. For a *ſingle* queſtion you aſk him, he is ſure to retort upon you with *half a dozen*. "This is a fine day; Will you take a chew? How far might I be from ſuch a place?" "O, Sir, you'll be a ſtranger: Have you come far? How (*why*) are you travelling here? An't pleaſe your honour, may I aſk your name? Are you gai'n' far this road? Perhaps you're a gunger now Sir, or a miſſionary miniſter." At this rate he goes on for ſome time, till every perſon, you meet, reminds you of the famous anecdote of Dr Franklin with the inquiſitive Americans. Perhaps it would be no bad ſcheme, to adopt the Doctor's plan in travelling through the Highlands of Scotland.

The afternoon clearing up, I took my departure from Tomantoule, to Grantown, a ſtage on the military road, about 13 miles diſtant. The road was dreary and uneven. He that can be amuſed with the view of barren mountains, heath, everans, blue berries, and juniper, interſperſed with a few miſerable hovels, and ſome patches of arable ground, ſhould take a ſtep from Cargarff, to the neighbourhood of Grantown. The only exception he would meet with is at Alerg; two miles from the caſtle, belonging to the Rev. Mr Farquharſon at Coldſtone, where improvements are carried on with a ſpirit and ſkill highly honourable to the proprietor, but his pleaſure will not be interrupted by any farther inſtances of the ſame kind. In trudging along this part of my rout, I could not help recollecting a ſtory I had heard of an humerous gentleman once dining in company with a pretty large party, where two of the gentlemen preſent had occupied the principal part of the converſation, with a diſpute on the beſt modes of farming. An appeal was at laſt made to him, what *he* conſidered as the beſt method of managing a farm? "To leave it," ſays he, "as God Almighty did, when there were no farmers in the country, but himſelf." The plan has been, in a great meaſure adopted, by many of the farmers, and even ſome of the proprietors, in this part of the Highlands. However, as you approach Grantown, the proſpect brightens. Caſtle Grant appears in view, ſurrounded with beautiful plantations, and well laid out fields in the higheſt ſtate of cultivation; and all around, the farms and farmers exhibit the appearance of induſtry, eaſe, and ſatisfaction. We paſs in an inſtant, as it were, from the wilds of Arabia, to the land of Goſhen. The village of Grantown is the neateſt I have ſeen, and built in a ſtile far ſuperior to what could be expected in this part of the country. The houſes are moſtly of ruble work, covered with ſlates, and the whole laid out in a regular plan. Weavers, blackſmiths, wrights, &c. ſupply the neighbourhood, and a conſiderable quantity of linſey wooſeys, ſerges, coarſe linens, &c. are ſaid to be manufactured here, with ſucceſs and advantage. A traveller, who is not ſcarce of money, ſhould ſtop at Wheeler's, where he will meet with tolerable accommodation, and a handſome bill. Should he, like myſelf, not be overburdened with that article, I would adviſe him to ſtop a mile and half forward to Mr Grant's at Baillieward, where the entertainment ſeems to be good, and the charges *very* moderate. I however took up my abode, for a night, with the former; but I was amply recompenced by a ſcene, which gave me more pleaſure than any thing I met with, during my peregrinations. But let me relate the circumſtance, as I have recorded it in my pocket book,

at the time. Walking along the ſtreet, ſtaring at every houſe, and converſing with every perſon I met, my attention was ſuddenly arreſted by a ſign upon a large houſe, "THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL." I immediately entered the manſion without heſitation, and directed by the ſound of voices, walked into a parlour where 12 boys were at a plain, but plentiful ſupper. They were clean, and healthy, neatly dreſſed in green baiſe jackets, and tartan philibegs, and the ſmile of plenty and contentment ſhone upon their countenances. I aſked them various queſtions, and among others, who directed the eſtabliſhment? And how they were treated? They informed me two ſiſters, Miſſes M'Gregor ſuperintended the houſe, and as to our treatment, added a boy, ſeemingly elder than the reſt, "They are as mothers to us." My heart warmed with the unbiaſſed encomium, for I was a ſtranger, and the Miſſes M'Gregor were not preſent. The ladies, however, anticipated my deſire of ſeeing them, by their politeneſs. From them I received the following account of the inſtitution: A ſmall ſum of money was originally deſtined for this benevolent purpoſe, by a Lady Grant of the Monymuſk family, under certain tutors and their ſucceſſors, to be applied as ſoon as the fund would permit. In 1796, it commenced, under the patronage of Dr Gregory Grant, at Edinburgh, and Sir James and Lady Grant at Caſtle Grant. The houſe is capable of containing 30, but owing to the ſmallneſs of the funds, and the exceſſive dearth of every article of living, for two years paſt, only 12 boys, and 8 girls, are at preſent upon the foundation. The girls are dreſſed in linſey woolſey frocks, and like the boys, have a clean and healthful appearance. The boys are taught, by the pariſh ſchool-maſter, reading, writing, arithmetic, &c. and where a promiſing genius appears, latin. The girls are under the ſole tuition of Miſſes M'Gregor, and beſides reading and writing, are taught, knitting, ſewing, ſpinning, and whatever has a tendency to render them uſeful members of ſociety. The few who have as yet left the hoſpital, have been by the intereſt of Sir James, and Lady Grant, amply provided for; and ſome of them have already attained ſuch favourable proſpects of making fortunes, as to lead us to hope, that they will, at ſome future time, ſhow their gratitude to their benefactors, and to an inſtitution, from which they have derived ſo much benefit. How many, may in time, be reſcued not only from ignorance, but miſery, by this uſeful inſtitution? And how many made not only *ſcholars*, but *chriſtians* by it? Could I induce the heritors of Scotland, who oppoſe the bill for an increaſe to the ſalaries of parochial ſchool-maſters, to make a tour through the Highlands, I would be their conductor; I could ſhew them boys and girls of 16 or 18 years of age unacquainted with the alphabet, and ignorant of the firſt rudiments of religion. If they would not allow me, to aſk them in imitation of Sir James, Lady, and Dr Grant, "go ye and do in like manner," they would at leaſt extend their benevolence to a body of men, whoſe uſefulneſs has been felt and acknowledged by millions, and without whoſe aſſiſtance, barbariſm muſt again overſpread the country. If the ſaving a few from perdition deſerve an encomium, what ſhall we ſay of *thoſe*, who for the ſake of ſaving a *trifle per annum*, will involve the preſent and future generations in ignorance, *vice*, and everlaſting ruin?

To be continued.

REVIEW

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The History of the Campaigns of 1796 and 1797, in Germany and Italy; and of the Campaigns of 1799 in Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and Holland. Translated from the French. 8vo. 5 Vols. 2l. 17s. Boards. Cadell and Davies.

AS this author's first details of warlike operations seldom differ from those which the public have already seen, we conceive the selections most agreeable to our readers will consist of his reflections on events, and his accounts of the views of the several parties.

After having related Bonaparte's irruption into Germany in 1797, and his approach to Vienna, the historian considers the situation of the conqueror when he signed the preliminaries of peace, and the conduct of the Austrian Government in yielding to the impulses of fear and despondency;

"At the moment when Bonaparte signed the armistice, was he, or was he not, in a perilous situation?—Was he entitled to reap the fruits of his invasion, or to have been punished for daring to attempt it? the latter of these alternatives shall be adopted without hesitation, and that for the following reasons.

"Bonaparte when, arrived at Judemburg, was more than 150 miles from the point from whence he set out, and there remained nearly as many for him to march before he found himself under the walls of Vienna, the object of his expedition *. The troops which had passed the Alps with him amounted to about 60,000 men. They occupied the banks of the Save, the Drave, and the Mur; the extremity of the right was between Trieste and Fiume; that of the left was at the entrance of the valley of the Drave; the centre was at Judemburg, being thus considerably advanced before the two wings, but less before the right than the left; for this latter was, to speak properly, almost entirely behind him. It was in this whimsical and unexampled formation, required, indeed by circumstances, that the French General was to continue his march towards Vienna. In casting one's eyes over the map, one sees that every step that he would have taken, the line which he occupied on the left would have been prolonged, and that his right could not march at the same rate, and at the same distance from him, without leaving in its rear Croatia, as well as all the countries of the lower Save, and the lower Drave: he would then have been exposed on his left, or rather behind his left, to the Austrian troops, which were in the country of Saltzburg, and to those which would have come from Upper Austria, or even from Bohemia; and behind his right, to all that could have marched from Croatia, and from the adjacent countries, those countries from whence the regiments, called the regiments of the frontiers, are drawn, and the whole population of which is not only subjected to conscription, but is even regimented. To what dangers, to what disasters did not such a situation expose and condemn him? Was it not probable, nay, must it not inevitably have happened, that while he was advancing with his eyes fixed on the capital, the bodies of troops, with which he had flattered himself he should be able to make head on both his flanks, would be attacked, not only by bodies of regulars, but by a numerous people, who had already, on all sides, taken up arms? That these two corps would then be obliged to fall back towards Italy, or to close in upon him? In the former case, diminishing his forces, and delivering him to the mercy of his enemies, and in the latter, depriving him of all communication with Italy, and enabling the enemy to surround him, and to form an army in his rear. These suppositions are so far from being fanciful, that they had actually begun to be realised at the moment when the negociations opened, and when Bonaparte still spoke in the tone of a conqueror. It has, in fact, been seen, that three days before the suspension of

"* He had written to the Directory, "If they pass the Rhine, I shall go to Vienna; if they do not, I shall gain three battles, and still go to Vienna."

at the time. Walking along the ſtreet, ſtaring at every houſe, and converſing with every perſon I met, my attention was ſuddenly arreſted by a ſign upon a large houſe, "THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL." I immediately entered the manſion without heſitation, and directed by the ſound of voices, walked into a parlour where 12 boys were at a plain, but plentiful ſupper. They were clean, and healthy, neatly dreſſed in green baiſe jackets, and tartan philibegs, and the ſmile of plenty and contentment ſhone upon their countenances. I aſked them various queſtions, and among others, who directed the eſtabliſhment? And how they were treated? They informed me two ſiſters, Miſſes M'Gregor ſuperintended the houſe, and as to our treatment, added a boy, ſeemingly elder than the reſt, "They are as mothers to us." My heart warmed with the unbiaſſed encomium, for I was a ſtranger, and the Miſſes M'Gregor were not preſent. The ladies, however, anticipated my deſire of ſeeing them, by their politeneſs. From them I received the following account of the inſtitution: A ſmall ſum of money was originally deſtined for this benevolent purpoſe, by a Lady Grant of the Monymuſk family, under certain tutors and their ſucceſſors, to be applied as ſoon as the fund would permit. In 1796, it commenced, under the patronage of Dr Gregory Grant, at Edinburgh, and Sir James and Lady Grant at Caſtle Grant. The houſe is capable of containing 30, but owing to the ſmallneſs of the funds, and the exceſſive dearth of every article of living, for two years paſt, only 12 boys, and 8 girls, are at preſent upon the foundation. The girls are dreſſed in linſey woolſey frocks, and like the boys, have a clean and healthful appearance. The boys are taught, by the pariſh ſchool-maſter, reading, writing, arithmetic, &c. and where a promiſing genius appears, latin. The girls are under the ſole tuition of Miſſes M'Gregor, and beſides reading and writing, are taught, knitting, ſewing, ſpinning, and whatever has a tendency to render them uſeful members of ſociety. The few who have as yet left the hoſpital, have been by the intereſt of Sir James, and Lady Grant, amply provided for; and ſome of them have already attained ſuch favourable proſpects of making fortunes, as to lead us to hope, that they will, at ſome future time, ſhow their gratitude to their benefactors, and to an inſtitution, from which they have derived ſo much benefit. How many, may in time, be reſcued not only from ignorance, but miſery, by this uſeful inſtitution? And how many made not only *ſcholars*, but *chriſtians* by it? Could I induce the heritors of Scotland, who oppoſe the bill for an increaſe to the ſalaries of parochial ſchool-maſters, to make a tour through the Highlands, I would be their conductor; I could ſhew them boys and girls of 16 or 18 years of age unacquainted with the alphabet, and ignorant of the firſt rudiments of religion. If they would not allow me, to aſk them in imitation of Sir James, Lady, and Dr Grant, "go ye and do in like manner," they would at leaſt extend their benevolence to a body of men, whoſe uſefulneſs has been felt and acknowledged by millions, and without whoſe aſſiſtance, barbariſm muſt again overſpread the country. If the ſaving a few from perdition deſerve an encomium, what ſhall we ſay of *thoſe*, who for the ſake of ſaving a *trifle per annum*, will involve the preſent and future generations in ignorance, *vice*, and everlaſting ruin?

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After having related Bonaparte's irruption into Germany in 1797, and his approach to Vienna, the hiſtorian conſiders the ſituation of the conqueror when he ſigned the preliminaries of peace, and the conduct of the Auſtrian Government in yielding to the impulſes of fear and deſpondency;

"At the moment when Bonaparte ſigned the armiſtice, was he, or was he not, in a perilous ſituation?—Was he entitled to reap the fruits of his invaſion, or to have been puniſhed for daring to attempt it? the latter of theſe alternatives ſhall be adopted without heſitation, and that for the following reaſons.

"Bonaparte when, arrived at Judemburg, was more than 150 miles from the point from whence he ſet out, and there remained nearly as many for him to march before he found himſelf under the walls of Vienna, the object of his expedition *. The troops which had paſſed the Alps with him amounted to about 60,000 men. They occupied the banks of the Save, the Drave, and the Muehr; the extremity of the right was between Trieſte and Fiume; that of the left was at the entrance of the valley of the Drave; the centre was at Judemburg, being thus conſiderably advanced before the two wings, but leſs before the right than the left; for this latter was, to ſpeak properly, almoſt entirely behind him. It was in this whimſical and unexampled formation, required, indeed by circumſtances, that the French General was to continue his march towards Vienna. In caſting one's eyes over the map, one ſees that every ſtep that he would have taken, the line which he occupied on the left would have been prolonged, and that his right could not march at the ſame rate, and at the ſame diſtance from him, without leaving in its rear Croatia, as well as all the countries of the lower Save, and the lower Drave: he would then have been expoſed on his left, or rather behind his left, to the Auſtrian troops, which were in the country of Saltzburg, and to thoſe which would have come from Upper Auſtria, or even from Bohemia; and behind his right, to all that could have marched from Croatia, and from the adjacent countries, thoſe countries from whence the regiments, called the regiments of the frontiers, are drawn, and the whole population of which is not only ſubjected to conſcription, but is even regimented. To what dangers, to what diſaſters did not ſuch a ſituation expoſe and condemn him? Was it not probable, nay, muſt it not inevitably have happened, that while he was advancing with his eyes fixed on the capital, the bodies of troops, with which he had flattered himſelf he ſhould be able to make head on both his flanks, would be attacked, not only by bodies of regulars, but by a numerous people, who had already, on all ſides, taken up arms? That theſe two corps would then be obliged to fall back towards Italy, or to cloſe in upon him? In the former caſe, diminiſhing his forces, and delivering him to the mercy of his enemies, and in the latter, depriving him of all communication with Italy, and enabling the enemy to ſurround him, and to form an army in his rear. Theſe ſuppoſitions are ſo far from being fanciful, that they had actually begun to be reliſhed at the moment when the negociations opened, and when Bonaparte ſtill ſpoke in the tone of a conqueror. It has, in fact, been ſeen, that three days before the ſuſpenſion of

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of arms, General Loudhon had repreſſed the French from Botzen, and that, on the following days, he had puſhed them as far as the caſtle of Verona; while, on his ſide, General Kerpen drove them as far as Lientz."—

"Colonel Caſtiner, at the head of a corps of Croatians, had advanced between the ſea and the French, and had recovered Trieſte."—

"Already, then, while Bonaparte was ſtill near 120 miles from Vienna, and before he had obtained any ſignal advantage, two hoſtile corps had taken poſt in his rear, and were at a little diſtance from the defiles, by which he had entered Germany, and by which he kept up his communication with Italy."

In chap. x. we meet with an intereſting detail of the projects, the meaſures, and the expectations of the French, and of their enemies, towards the middle of this year; which we had deſigned to extract, but we find it too extenſive. The writer terminates it by obſerving "that the courts of London and Peterſburgh, ſpared neither efforts, trouble nor ſacrifices, in order to render this campaign deciſive, and to compenſate by the advantages which would reſult from it, for the torrents of blood which it coſt Europe.' It ſeems, however, that the Auſtrian cabinet was not ſo vigorouſly diſpoſed; and in the following chapter we find ſtrong charges urged againſt the conduct of that government:

"It has been ſaid in one of the preceding chapters, that it was generally expected, that after the conqueſt of Italy had been ſufficiently ſecured, Marſhal Suwarrow would, at the head of a part of the victorious army, invade, or even turn the ſouthern part of Switzerland, while Prince Charles would take it in flank by the north ſide, by a body of troops, compoſed of Auſtrians, Ruſſians, and Swiſs Auxiliaries. This plan, the execution of which would have terminated the campaign in a manner worthy of its commencement, and would have given to the war a political direction entirely new to it, had been originally formed by the courts of London and Peterſburgh; and all Europe looked forward to it with anxious hopes? but it is not perhaps ſaying too much to aſſert, that the court of Vienna never intended to effectually aſſiſt this plan, although ſhe oſtenſively approved it. She might have greatly favoured the accompliſhment of this project, have even rendered it unneceſſary, and have reaped beforehand almoſt all the advantages which could have reſulted from it, if ſhe had left Prince Charles maſter of his own conduct, and at liberty to purſue, after the taking of Zurich, the conqueſt of Switzerland, a thing which at that time was, if not eaſy, at leaſt very feaſible. But there is reaſon to believe, that ſo far from her favouring the projects of the Archduke in this reſpect, ſhe even found fault with that Prince for having puſhed offenſive meaſures ſo far, and for having drawn her into a ſituation which ſhe wiſhed to avoid, that of a war made on the frontiers of France, a war which would have demanded explanations, plans, and profeſſions of political faith, which might be adverſe to the ſentiments and deſigns of the houſe of Auſtria.

"Although the inactivity of the Auſtrian army in Switzerland, from the middle of June, to that of Auguſt, was rather voluntary than the reſult of compulſion, it might in ſome meaſure be juſtified by cogent reaſons; and the loſs of 20,000 men, which the Archduke had ſuſtained in the departure of Generals Bellegarde and Haddick, had left him, if not at firſt, at leaſt latterly, inferior to Maſſena. This conſideration, joined to local difficulties, furniſhed arguments in favour of a temporizing conduct. When however the army of general Korſakow had arrived in Switzerland, when that General according to the orders of his Sovereign, and to the ſtate of affairs, requeſted that an attack would be made, when in order to affect a compliance with his wiſhes, vain parade and demonſtration were made; it was from that time very evident, that Auſtria conſulted neither the views nor the intereſts of her allies, and that they could not any longer depend upon her co-operation in the grand work with which they were deſirous of crowning the campaign. This difference in the councils was naturally attended with diviſions in the camps. The almoſt unavoidable rivalry between the troops of the two Emperors, between ſoldiers who

who had a charter for ſuperior bravery, and others, who during ten years had given exemplary proofs of their bravery, whether in good or bad fortune, was too ſoon converted into open jealouſy, and was not, as in Italy, reſtrained by a vigorous authority, and diverted by active operations and common ſucceſs."

In the ſubſequent details, alſo, of the reverſes of Marſhal Suwarrow in Switzerland, blame is attached to the Auſtrian Generals and Commiſſaries, who are ſaid not to have fulfilled their promiſes of aſſiſtance to the Ruſſians; in conſequence of which, the affairs of the Allies aſſumed a very unfavourable aſpect.

Vol. IV. contains the account of the Campaign of Italy 1799, and commences with a view of the relative ſituations of the French and Auſtrians:

"If the account which has been given of the ſtate of affairs in Italy at the time when the Directory reſolved to recommence the war, has not been loſt ſight of, it will be remembered, that at the moment this vaſt country was entirely in the power of the French, excepting that part of the ſtate of Venice, ceded to the Emperor by the treaty of Campo Formio, the Dutchy of Parma, Tuſcany, and nearly the half of the kingdom of Naples. They haſtened to treat the ſouthern parts of that country in the ſame way that they had done the northern for the preceding years, that is to ſay, to deſpoil its territory, and to corrupt the principles of its inhabitants, the double bleſſing which has always accompanied the apoſtles or defenders of French liberty. Nearly 80,000 French ſoldiers, and more than 50,000 Poles, Swiſs, Piedmonteſe, Genoeſe, Romans, or Neapolitans, diſperſed from the frontiers of Piedmont to that of Calabria, ſtrove who ſhould devour moſt greedily this new prey of the rights of man. Their conduct recalled to mind that of the Vandals, which they ſurpaſſed. Theſe 130,000 ſoldiers, which compoſed eleven French and four Italian diviſions, formed two armies, of which one was called the army of Italy, and the other that of Naples."—

"The Auſtrian army occupied at a ſhort diſtance the parallel line of the Adige, from the Italian Tyrol to beyond Rovigo. About 30,000 men were diſtributed along this line, while the army of reſerve conſiſting of about the ſame number were cantoned in the Treviſano, Friuli, and Carniola.—All theſe troops were under the orders of Lieutenant General Kray, until Lieutenant General Melas ſhould come to take the chief command.

"From this ſtatement of the reſpective forces and poſitions, it appears that the French had a vaſt ſuperiority in point of number, but that the Auſtrians had their forces concentrated upon a ſhort line, and that they could not be attacked but upon that line, while the French and their auxiliaries were ſcattered over the ſurface of Italy from the foot of the Alps to the gulphs of Naples and Manfredonia, had conſtantly to keep in ſubjection and often to combat a population of about ten millions of ſouls, and were obliged to guard the coaſts of the Mediterranean and of the Adriatic, upon which hoſtile troops might at any time be landed by the Engliſh, Ruſſian, and Turkiſh fleets, which held the dominion of the two ſeas, blocked up the ports of Corfu, Ancona, and Malta, and frequently appeared before thoſe of Leghorn, Civitavecchia, and Naples. —It may then be ſaid that the Auſtrians concentrated in a good poſition, having their left upon the Adriatic and their right upon the Alps, and communicating with the army of Tyrol from which they could receive ſuccours, having nothing to think of but to oppoſe the enemy in their front, had the relative ſuperiority."

The author's deſcriptions of the deciſive and important battles of Legnago and Magnan are very animated, and his obſervations on them are able. Speaking of the latter, he ſays:

"This engagement was one of the few ſince 1792, which merited the name of a *battle*. The two armies were engaged upon their whole front, and in a narrow ſpace. In that reſpect it reſembled the battles of the former century, which decided commonly the fate of a campaign. This one, as will be ſeen, had the ſame effect: it otherwiſe furniſhes no ſubject for reflection. The French ſeem to have committed no other eſſential fault, but that of having ſeparated too much the co-

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lumns of the right, and their centre, which gave to their enemy the power of placing themſelves between the two, and of putting the former to the route. The Auſtrians evidently owed their victory to their reſerve, for which the ſuperiority of numbers had enabled them to allot 10,000 men."

The tide of ſucceſs, however, continued to flow in favour of the allies: and the following paſſage ſtates their progreſs during the early periods of the campaign:

"The Imperialiſts, confined and threatened as they had been at the end of March, on the line of the Adige, had in two months of the campaign gained two pitched battles, taken four fortreſſes, made themſelves maſters of the courſe of the Po, carried their right to the frontiers of France, and their left to the Adriatic Sea.—A Ruſſian and Turkiſh ſquadron blocked up the port of Ancona, and bombarded that city.—General Klenau occupied the country of Ferrara, and a great part of that of Bologna, blockaded the fort of Urbino, and ſent parties into Romagna, as far as the frontiers of Tuſcany.—General Ott with a diviſion occupied the Dutchies of Parma and Modena, and had his advanced poſts in the Appenines, and among other places at the important paſs of Pentromoli.—General Kray who had been joined by the whole corps which had beſieged the Caſtle of Milan, and by reinforcements brought from the Hereditary countries, left 15,000 men before Mantua, paſſed the Po with an equal number to go and ſuccour the diviſions of the Generals Ott and Klenau, and placed his head quarters at Caſtelluccio.—The three corps already mentioned blocked up Tortona and Aleſſandria, watched the mountains of the State of Genoa, and countenanced the inſurgents of the maritime Alps.—The great army ſupported them ſtill more at the other extremity of Piedmont, poſſeſſed itſelf of the paſſes which led from this country to France, and kept in check the army of Moreau.—Such was the ſtate of affairs at the end of the month of May in the upper parts of Italy."

Why the plan of the campaign, which Marſhal Suwarrow laid down and purſued,—and which even the preſent author ventures to call *ſingular* and *hazardous*,—did not lead to fortunate reſults, may be collected from the remarks here ſubjoined:

"Although Marſhal Suwarrow had not perhaps imagined that Macdonald would arrive ſo ſoon, and with ſo many forces in Tuſcany, and although it was at a moment when he increaſed the diſtance between them by marching to Turin, yet he had not ſhut his eyes upon this augmentation of enemy which he would ſoon have to encounter; and it was to oppoſe them in the mean time that he had ordered General Kray to ſuſpend the ſiege of Mantua, and to advance beyond the Po with fifteen battalions and twelve ſquadrons, of which movement an account has already been given. It has been ſeen that Generals Ott and Klenau who with very few troops had a large extent of country to defend, had been obliged to retire before Macdonald, notwithſtanding the ſupport afforded them by General Kray. Although always victorious, the allied army had been weakened by the very conſequences of their ſucceſs. In order to ſecure their conqueſts they were forced to ſpread and divide themſelves into a multitude of parts: they had poſts at the foot of the Appenines, the Maritime, the Upper and the Pennine Alps*, an immenſe circuit of more than 400 miles. The allied army at the ſame time carried on ſieges at both ſides of the Po, and ſuſtaining the war in the open country to a great diſtance from the towns which it either blockaded or beſieged. Its right was on the Frontiers of France, and its left upon the Adriatic Gulf. Its two flanks

"* The Appenines commence near Mount Appio in the State of Genoa, and as is well known divide lower Italy.—The Maritime Alps extend from Vado in the ſtate of Genoa to the ſource of the Var, at which point begins the Cotian Alps, which reach as far as the town of Suſa. From that the Græcian Alps occupy the ſpace as far as mount St Bernard, as do the Pennine to St Gothard. As that mountain begins the Rhetian, which end at the Piava; and from thence on to Iſtria, where the chain finiſhes, the mountains take the name of the Northern or Carnic Alps."

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were at 300 miles diſtance from one another, and it may be ſaid it was in a ſituation ſimilar to that of the French at the commencement of the campaign, when on account of the vaſt extent of country which they guarded, they felt a relative inferiority, though ſuperior in number. As long as Marſhal Suwarrow had no enemy but Moreau, he could, with the forces he had, continue this war, and at the ſame time act offenſively againſt the army of the enemy; the ſmall reinforcements which he received being at leaſt equal to thoſe ſent to Moreau. But he had foreſeen that when Macdonald ſhould come to throw his weight into the ſcale, his ſituation would be much altered, and he had therefore beforehand aſked for reinforcements both at Peterſburgh and at Vienna. The firſt of theſe courts detached to his aſſiſtance 11,000 men of the 45,000 which it had deſtined to act in Switzerland: the ſecond attaching leſs importance to the conqueſt of the latter country, than of Italy, ordered General Bellegard with a part of his corps to reinforce Marſhal Suwarrow, whenever he ſhould be required ſo to do. This occaſion was now come, and conſequently, as has been mentioned in the preceding volume, General Bellegarde leaving General Haddick with a ſufficient force in the Italian bailiwicks, quitted that country at the end of May with about 14,000 men, arrived at Milan on the 5th of June, and afterwards marched by Pavia to Aleſſandria, the blockade of which place was confided to him. This powerful reinforcement, and ſome free corps which arrived at the ſame time from the Hereditary ſtates, put it in the power of Marſhal Suwarrow to unite about 40,000 fighting men to oppoſe the two French Generals."

We muſt not omit the following panegyric which the author takes occaſion to paſs on our country:

'This article will be terminated by remarking how glorious the æra, which has now been engaging attention, was for England, and how extenſive were the military means of every kind which ſhe at that time diſplayed. Situated at one extremity of Europe ſhe was re-eſtabliſhing at the other extremity the king of Naples on his throne, was preſerving at the ſame time the Ottoman Empire, and accompliſhed more with ſome ſhips and ſome hundreds of men, than that immenſe coloſſus could effect for its own ſake. She was ſuſtaining by her councils, her fleets, and her treaſures, the energy, the confidence, and the efforts of her continental allies—She was preparing to effect in Holland a powerful diverſion in their favour—She was ſhewing herſelf on the ſeas ſuperior to the united maritime powers of France and Spain. In a remote part of the globe, ſhe was ſucceſsful in rendering the whole of India one of her colonies. In the midſt of this prodigious and incomparable exhibition of her power, and of this divergence of her force, ſhe was ſucceſsfully employed in encreaſing and concentrating it by the union of Ireland with Great Britain. Such was to this fortunate iſland, flouriſhing at home, and powerful abroad, the happy reſult of the wiſdom of the conſtitution, the virtues of the Sovereign, the genius of Miniſters, and the public ſpirit of the nation.'

After the fall of the citadel of Aleſſandria, and the ſurrender of Mantua, the views of Suwarrow are ſaid to have been 'to confine the French within the paſſages of the Alps, from the Valais all the way to Coni—to approach that place nearer and nearer, in order to be able to inveſt it eaſily when the proper time ſhould come to beſiege Tortona, to force the united armies of Moreau and Macdonald to remain ſtationary in the maritime Alps and the Appenines, and to gain ground on their right flank in the Rivira di Levante.'

The XIIIth and concluding chapter of this volume is full of intereſting and ſkilful remarks on the military reſults and political ſingularities of this campaign, with a review of the conduct of the different commanders, &c. We cannot refrain from extracting a few paſſages, which appear to us to poſſeſs great merit:

'In vain would a campaign be ſought for in hiſtory, ſo calculated as that which has juſt been deſcribed, to inſtruct the military man, to intereſt the politician, and to aſtoniſh both. The French have been ſeen maſters, at the beginning of March, of all the length of Italy from Turin to Naples, (an extent of command without ex-

ample, ſince that of the Romans): and they have been ſeen before the end of the year, poſſeſſing only in this vaſt country, the mountains of Liguria. Their enemies have been ſeen to gain in this lapſe of time ſix pitched battles, taken ſeven fortreſſes of the firſt order, and erect their victorious colours from the ſources of the Po to the ſea of Sicily. We have ſeen three republics deſtroyed, as they had been created, by the force of arms: two monarchies calling for their legitimate chiefs: the Pontifical chair expecting a ſucceſſor to the unfortunate Pius the Sixth: in a word Jacobiniſm loſing the richeſt prey that it had yet ſeized. We have ſeen men born amidſt the ices of the pole, fighting during the dog days, under the ſkies of Italy: the diſciples of Mahomet defending the rights of the ſucceſſor of St Peter: Proteſtants re-eſtabliſhing the ſeat of the Catholic religion: fortreſſes beſieged and taken by ſailors: in ſhort, Italy the rendezvous and the prey of almoſt all the nations over which it reigned two thouſand years ago. Such military tranſactions leave far behind them all preceding campaigns: ſuch political ſingularities find not their equal in the annals of the world.'

'The principal tranſactions of this campaign having thus been related and claſſed, a view muſt be taken of the cauſes which led to, or influenced its reſult. The firſt and moſt efficient of all was the folly that the Directory was guilty of in wiſhing to make war on once on the banks of the Adige, and at the foot of Mount Veſuvius. If inſtead of keeping their troops diſperſed along that immenſe line, they had, as ſoon as they decided to renew the war, collected on the banks of the Po the army ſpread throughout the kingdom of Naples, in the States of the Church, and in Tuſcany, even though they had left garriſons in two or three principal places, they would have begun hoſtilities not with 45,000 men as they did, but with more than 80,000; and it is not doubtful but that with this great ſuperiority of forces, the army of Italy would have broken the line of the Adige, and have penetrated rapidly, on one ſide beyond the Friuli, and on the other beyond the Tyrol which was already taken in reverſe by General Lecourbe.

'It is admitted by every one, that Moreau ſhewed in this campaign much conception, talents, and judgement. The movement which he made from Milan to Turin, and from Turin to Aleſſandria, was excellent, ſkilful, and bold. Thoſe which he made from Coni towards Genoa, and from Genoa to Tortona, were equally ably conceived; but the latter appears to have been tardy. To appreciate properly his conduct, it muſt be recollected that with forces very inferior, he maintained himſelf in the plain from the end of April till that of May; and that afterwards having retired into the mountains, he diſturbed till the beginning of September the operations of the allies. As has been obſerved by a man who underſtood the art of war beſt, and has written beſt upon it, *defenſive war conſiſts entirely in the prudence of and foreſight of him who conducts it.* Moreau felt it, and has proved it: the defence which he ſuſtained was intelligent, active, well calculated, and provident. His deſtiny in this campaign was rather ſingular: what had not probably happened to any other General, having twice in the ſpace of four months ſucceeded to the command in chief of the ſame army.'

'Where is the man who could reckon all the ſoldiers who fell at the ſame time in the different provinces of Upper Italy, in the ſtates of Genoa, of Tuſcany, of the Church, and in the kingdom of Naples? Where is he, who amidſt the torrents of blood with which unhappy Italy was moiſtened, could number and diſtinguiſh the French, the Germans, the Ruſſians, the Italians, and the Poles, who were at once the victims of this terrible war? Who, alas! would be diſpoſed, even was he qualified for it, to enter into this melancholy calculation! Who would not rather fly from, than ſeek the ſcene of horror; ſtifle the ſentiment of curioſity, under that of humanity; and prefer ignorance to knowledge on this ſubject? Why cannot the hiſtorian ſhut his eyes againſt this afflicting picture? But condemned as he is to open thoſe of the public, after having examined with attention all the calculations of the daily loſſes worthy

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of notice, after having compared and weighed all the eſtimates that have been made on this ſubject, he will find himſelf not far from the truth in ſtating the loſs experienced by the allies in killed and wounded at 30,000 men; in priſoners at 10,000; and that of the French in the firſt reſpect at 45,000, and in the ſecond at 35,000. From this it reſults that it coſt the Republicans twice as many men as it did the allies, a natural conſequence of ſix great defeats, of a great number of fortreſſes being loſt, and of a compaign entirely of diſaſters. It is alſo ſeen that it cauſed a ſacrifice of 75,000 ſoldiers, the victims of the ſilly and barbarous ambition of five men, who replunged the world into the horrors of war.'

A remark is made relative to the ſiege of Ancona which ſeems to merit attention, as it has been ſaid that this event laid the foundation for the differences which ſoon afterward aroſe between the two Imperial Courts:

'The conqueſt of Ancona ſecured the navigation, and the tranquillity of the Adriatic, and permitted the Auſtrians to reinforce the main army with ſome thouſand men. If in theſe reſpects the acquiſition of this place was advantageous to them, it was in others very fatal. Upon the reduction of it, the Ruſſian troops were guilty of diſorders and exceſſes which General Fraelich puniſhed with great ſeverity. The Emperor Paul reſented ſo warmly the treatment his troops had received, that his Imperial Majeſty of Germany was obliged to aſſemble at Vienna in the month of February following, a Council of War, in which the conduct of General Fraelich was examined. Although acquitted, this General was the victim, and was obliged to loſe in retirement the fruit of the diſtinguiſhed ſervices which he had performed in the courſe of the Campaign. This difference between the Courts of Peterſburgh and of Vienna contributed not a little, combined with other cauſes, to detach the former from its alliance with the latter.'

The Vth volume of this Work relates entirely to the Campaign of the Britiſh and Ruſſians in Holland in 1799, and will be the ſubject of a future article: for which it will alone furniſh an ample ſupply of intereſting matter.

(*To be continued.*)

The Principles of Aſiatic Monarchies politically and hiſtorically inveſtigated, and contraſted with thoſe of the Monarchies of Europe; ſhewing the dangerous Tendency of confounding them in the Adminiſtration of the Affairs of India; with an Attempt to trace this Difference to its Source. By Robert Patton, Eſq. 8vo. 8s. *Debrett.*

THE literary talents of this Gentleman, who is a native of Kirkcaldy, are well known to the public, by his hiſtorical review of the Monarchy and Republic of Rome, which received the ſanction of general approbation. It is with concern, therefore, that we are obliged to conſider the preſent volume "as a part only of an hiſtorical undertaking of higher intereſt and much greater extent; the object of which was, to trace the Monarchies of England and of France (ſo illuſtrative of each other) from their common origin, through all their deviations and mutations, ſtep by ſtep, to the form they reſpectively acquired; the firſt in the unrivalled Conſtitution of England, and the latter in the French Monarchy, which has been ſo recently deſtroyed."

We do not recollect to have met with the *Proſpectus* of any performance of late years, which exhibits a more promiſing aſpect of being a work of the firſt importance and utility to the ſubjects of the Britiſh Empire; eſpecially at a period when the deluſions of Republican Governments are circulated with ſeditious avidity in every corner of the united kingdom of Great Britain—that ſuch a deſign ſhould be purſued, and the plan completed, "only from motives of ſelf-gratification, to fill up the vacant hours of leiſure time, and without any view to publication," is much to be lamented; and we think the reaſons he aſſigns too feeble to ſupport ſuch a determination. "A work of inveſtigation and reſearch it is almoſt impoſſible to render entertaining or popular. The precious ore of truth lies deep, and muſt be dug for; the flowers which attract general admiration are all gathered on the ſurface." But let Mr Patton bear in mind, the maxim of that great maſter of eloquence, Cicero—"Hiſtory," ſays

he, "in whatever manner written, deli eth;" thereby intimating, that the precious ore of truth dug from the rich mines of hiſtory wants not the flowers of rhetorick or oratory to ſet it off. We are almoſt aſhamed to tranſcribe a ſtill weaker argument for withholding the aforementioned work—"it ſtands little chance of being obtruded upon the public, ſince its publication muſt depend upon its degree of merit in the eſtimation of the bookſeller." We recommend *ſecond thoughts* to the Author, aſſuring him that they will be found to be *the beſt*. Let him publiſh his propoſals, and we defy a hoſt of booklellers, if they were ſo inclined (which we cannot conceive would be the caſe), to prevent a ſucceſsful, a general ſubſcription, more than ſufficient to indemnify the Author for the expences of publication, if that chance were his only objection; and we think too highly of his good enſe to imagine, that falſe pride would induce him to revolt at the idea of a ſubſcription---the *true* philoſopher, by which we would be underſtood to mean the philoſopher whoſe ſyſtem is founded in religion, knows, and readily acknowledges our dependence on each other; and we are of opinion, there is ſcarcely a man of any property in the united kingdom, who would not contribute to the promulgation of a hiſtory demonſtrative of the ſuperior excellency of the Britiſh Monarchy, and clearly proving, from a comparative view of our Conſtitution, with that of the French Monarchy, that the cauſes which led to the revolution in the government of the one, cannot ſubſiſt in the other; conſequently that no honeſt ſubject under the Britiſh Monarchy can be a friend to the introduction of Republican principles into his native country.

Having urged thus much in favour of the great work, we return to the leſſer, now before us, which, as a ſeparate publication, we think liable to the ill-founded objection againſt the other. This moſt aſſuredly is not calculated to attract general approbation, or to become popular. Curious hiſtorical criticiſm, and jarring opinions of different writers, upon ſubjects intereſting only to particular claſſes of ſociety, are not adapted to the taſte of the general reader. Of what conſequence, for inſtance, is it to *ſeven eights* of the public, to inveſtigate the nature and powers of the *Zemindars* in the Hindoo Government, or to aſcertain the origin of fiefs; and to aſcertain the difference between the ancient *feudal* ſyſtems in Aſia and Europe? To criticiſe ſuch a work would be hyperbolical, and might juſtly be ſtiled *out-Heroding Herod*, for this inveſtigation contains a critical review of the hiſtorical writings and opinions of Volney, L'Abbe Groſier, Robertſon, Gibbon, Stuart, Sir William Jones, and twenty more, from Herodotus down to Staunton's Account of the Britiſh Embaſſy to China: we ſhall therefore confine ourſelves to an analyſis of the principal contents, and to extracts from ſome detached paſſages, which may convince the reader that ſome entertainment, independent of learned criticiſm, is to be met with, here and there, in the courſe of the work.

The general ſtate of landed property in Europe and in Aſia, in Ancient times, and the different effects produced by the firſt appropriation of landed property in the European and Aſiatic Monarchies, together with an account of the paſtoral tribes of both regions, who held their lands in common; and the ſtate of agriculture and civilization introduced into all the kingdoms and provinces of Europe by the Romans; and of landed property in Turkey, Syria, modern Egypt, ancient Egypt, ancient Perſia, and modern Perſia, are the ſubjects of the *firſt* part of this curious work; from which we learn, that the Sovereigns in all theſe countries had a claim upon the ſoil; they were, and in Aſia ſtill are, the owners of the land, and exact an annual rent, which by ſome travellers has been miſtaken, eſpecially in Turkey, for a tax, ſimilar to our land-tax. The abolition of the feudal ſyſtem in England and other parts of Europe, totally changed the circumſtances under which lands were held from the Crown, and firmly eſtabliſhed the rights of individuals to landed property.

Part II. compriſes a general ſtate of landed property in Hindoſtan, with a ſketch of the hiſtory of that country,

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from the firſt invaſions of the Mahomedans to the Reign of Akber; and under this diviſion commences our Author's ſcrutiny into the nature of the office of Zemindars in Hindoſtan, which has been a ſubject of contention amongſt the learned reſearchers into the political and financial ſyſtems of the Aſiatic Monarchies.

"Theſe Officers of Government had the moſt immediate intercourſe with the *ryots*, or huſbandmen; it was their particular duty to collect their rents and encourage their induſtry; they were formerly called *Choudries* and *Crories*, and afterwards *Zemindars*: they were inveſted with coercive authority over the *ryots*, to enforce the cultivation of their lands, upon which the production of their Sovereign's rent was to depend; and to yield them, at the ſame time their protection. They were Hindoos, and the original appointment muſt have been of Hindoo inſtitution. The point conteſted is, Whether Zemindars were, or were not, the proprietors of the lands of which they collected the rents. This ſubject which appears to be the moſt important in the opinion of the Author, as it reſpects the preſent adminiſtration of the Britiſh Government in India, is more amply diſcuſſed in Part III. It has occaſioned great altercation in India, and produced two publications beſides the preſent; the one entitled, *An Inquiry into the Nature of Zemindary Tenures*; and the other, which is a ſort of reply to it, *A Diſſertation concerning the Landed Property in Bengal*: theſe, of courſe, are nicely examined in this diviſion; and thoſe who are intereſted in India affairs will find ſatisfactory information from page 131 and ſequel to 216, and from which they will form their judgment reſpecting the meaſures adopted by the Britiſh Government, that are cenſured by Mr Patton.

Part IV. gives a ſtatiſtical account of the immenſe empire of China, "which preſents a ſtriking example of an abſolute Monarchy continuing for as many thouſand years as that empire is ſaid to have exiſted (and its duration has exceeded that of every other government upon earth), without the ſmalleſt diminution of its power. This circumſtance alone, in our Author's opinion, amounts to a demonſtration, that the abſolute property of the lands in China muſt be veſted in the Emperor, who, excluſively, draws the rents, or, what is the ſame thing, abſorbs all their produce, beyond what is neceſſary for the ſupport of the cultivator or huſbandman. Another ſtrong proof that the property of the land is veſted in the Crown, is derived from this circumſtance, the excluſion of every ſpecies of hereditary Nobility in China. The Mandarins enjoy their dignity only during the Emperor's pleaſure, the dignity is created, and may be annulled by him.

The following remark, extracted from the Abbe Groſſier's deſcription of China, merits attention, ſince it ſhews, that the elevation of men of diſtinguiſhed talents from the loweſt claſſes of the people to offices of high rank in Government, ſolely on account of ſuperior merit, is not confined alone to a republican form of government. "We muſt not judge of Chineſe peaſants from thoſe of Europe, eſpecially in what relates to the lights acquired by education. Free ſchools are very numerous in China; and even ſome of the villages are not deſtitute of this advantage. The ſons of the poor are there received as readily as thoſe of the rich; their duties and ſtudies are the ſame; the attention of the maſters is equally divided between them: and from this obſcure ſource talents often ſpring, which afterwards make a conſpicuous figure on the grand ſtage of life. Nothing is more common in China than to ſee the ſon of a peaſant Governor of the province in which his father long toiled in cultivating only a few acres."

The ſame Author obſerves, "that in China the Miniſtry have an accurate account of all the lands in each diſtrict, of their different degrees of fertility, and what is cultivated in them." Such a regulation is much wanted in England, and has been publicly called for ſince the long exiſting high price of wheat, and other grain. The weight of the permanent and perſonal taxes falls entirely on the huſbandman; the trader ſcarcely contributes any thing

towards

towards the exigencies of the State, the mechanic nothing at all."

In the Vth and laſt part we have an account of the tranſition from the paſtoral to the agricultural and civilized ſtate of ſociety in Aſia, which was progreſſive and natural, eſtabliſhing abſolute monarchial power. The ſame change in Europe is ſhewn to have been compulſive and abrupt, reſulting from the domination of Rome, which eſtabliſhed the individual property of land, with its conſequences.

Five State Papers are annexed relative to the Zemindaries, and other political concerns of the government of India, which we leave to the inſpection of the curious, and ſhall cloſe our review with an anecdote taken from Dow's tranſlation of Ferihta's Hiſtory of the Decan and Bengal, quoted by our Author. Sultan Mahmood, of Ghizni, one of the earlieſt invaders of Hindoſtan, made a vow, if ever he ſhould ſee tranquillity in his own dominions, to turn his arms againſt the idolaters of Hindoſtan; which vow he religiouſly kept. His long and proſperous reign was a conſtant ſucceſſion of ſucceſsful invaſions. After many profitable incurſions, one very arduous expedition he ſeems to have undertaken from motives purely religious; for the image which was the object of it was made of ſtone; but it was an idol of great fame and great magnitude. After croſſing two deſerts, and fighting ſeveral perilous battles, he was at laſt ſucceſsful: he took *Deo*, and got the formidable *Sumnat* in his power; it was a ſtone idol, five yards in height; upon which the conqueror was reſolved to wreck his vengeance, by breaking it to pieces. But what was the aſtoniſhment of the operators, when the belly of the image was found to be filled with diamonds, rubies, and pearls. In the temple, a bell was ſuſpended by a golden chain, which weighed forty maunds, each maund being equal to forty pounds Engliſh weight. M.

Erratics: By a Sailor; containing Rambles in Norfolk, and elſewhere. In which are interſperſed, ſome Obſervations on the late Attempts to revive the Cromwellian Obſervation of the Sabbath. Together with ſome hints on the preſent pernicious method of burying the Dead, and a Remedy propoſed. 12mo. 3s. ſewed. *Ogilvy and Son.*

THOUGH preſenting themſelves as the flights of a lively and wandering imagination, we find theſe *Erratics* abounding in ſhrewd obſervations and well-digeſted ideas. The author has, indeed, made a ſtrange mixture of the ludicrous and the ſerious; for he changes his ſubject with great facility; and on whatſoever topic he employs himſelf, his vivacity is unabated. To give one inſtance,

The queſtion of preference between a town life and a country life is determined in the following manner:

"After all, then, it ſeems, that in ruſtic tranquillity, remote from the toil and turmoil of a crowded metropolis, far from both the ſplendors and the ſtenches of the town, true and genuine enjoyment is alone to be found: ſo, indeed, ſays the reſident, "*in populous cities pent.*"——But (cries the huſbandman in his fields) I long to taſte the joys of a London life, the endleſs and ever gay varieties of Bond-ſtreet buſtle; I pant to change theſe rows of oaks and elms for ſtreets of brilliant lamps; and the conſtant clackings of that neighbouring mill for the rattlings and clatterings of coaches.—Perhaps, my old friend, the truth lies ſomewhere between the two; confinement in a town gives a zeſt to country excurſions; a ſeaſonable ruſtication returns a man with a better reliſh for town avocations; therefore, kind Heaven, I ſay, grant me the power to change one for the other as often as I pleaſe!"

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'Whoſe hempen ſtring, alack!
Serves as a ſubſtitute for ſpit and jack:'

but P. P. conſidering him as delicious game, hangs him on his line, and turns him round before as fierce a fire as he can make in the kitchen-range of his ſatiric Muſe.

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POETRY.

For the Scots Magazine.

THE WEATHER.

"'TIS winter," says John, "'tis winter, I swear,
And I'll have a fire in my room."
"A fire!" says his wife, "Oh, you'll never take care
Till you're out of your house and your home."

"Custom," says he, "shall never rack,
Nor tie me to its tether;
'Tis summer by the almanack,
But winter by the weather.

Two things at all times cheer my life,
At all times are divine;
I always like to kiss my wife,
And drink a glass of wine."

His wife could not take John amiss,
But, sparkling with desire,
She printed on his lips a kiss,
And run to light the fire.

For the Scots Magazine.

AN ACROSTIC,

On a young Lady, by her Lover.

ATTEND ye mutes, spread o'er me your wings,
Give me assistance, to describe love's stings;
Nought but possession, can my cares remove,
Each day I live, it helps to strengthen love.
Sweet is my nymph, enchanting is her form,
Strong are the virtues, which her mind adorn,
In all the arts my darling doth excell;
My heart she's stol'n, which she knows too well.
Princes may boast, of titles, wealth and fame,
Since all they have, is but an empty name,
Of empty honours, none I'll seek, or have,
Nancy I'll court, because I am her slave.

A DRUID's PRAYER.

When the Romans under Agricola invaded Scotland.

THOU, whose shadow is the night,
Who involv'st in storms the air;
Eternal Father, God of Light,
Hear! O hear! thy children's prayer.

Thou, who bidd'st the thunders roll,
Thou, whose arm is strong to save;
Nerve the Caledonian soul,
Shield, direct, preserve the brave!

Should the Roman now prevail,
Should we sleep in hero's graves;
May our children hear the tale,
Heat and dread the name of slaves.

Kindling at the noble deed,
Worthy of their fathers name;
Learn to conquer, or to bleed,
And emulate our deathless fame.

And in thy Heavenly airy hall,
Where our fathers are at rest,
May each Hero, as he falls,
Meet and mingle with the blest.

THE RESPONSE

TO THE DRUID'S PRAYER.

AS the hoarse-sounding surges that dash on wild Kilda*,
When the tempest is hushed, and the storm is o'er,
At the foot of her Rocks, their rage spent, foam mildly;
Or kiss in soft murmurs the pebbly shore.

So Rome's haughty banners that now are unfurl'd,
Her ravaging Legions now bathed in gore,
Her armies, the curse and the dread of the World,
Enfeebled, shall sink, and spread terror no more.

And while on thy bosom, bleak Scotia, shall flourish
The arts that enoble, enrich, and refine;
Thy sons and fair maids, nobly striving to nourish,
The fav'rites of Science, and Genius divine!

Then tell devastation shall ravage Rome's bowers,
Her proud smiling plains be converted to fens;
But the Virtues and Graces shall deck thy glad hours,
And the sweet voice of freedom be heard in thy Glens!

* Kilda is used in preference to Ultima Thule, as being better known.

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FROM public toils, and cares, and strife,
Welcome once more to private life,
In Scotia's rude domain;
Enjoy repose, content, and ease,
Inhale the health-inspiring breeze,
Not think of France and Spain.

Let those who hold the helm of state
Consume their nights in dire debate,
Their days in factious jars;
O'er ways and means incessant pore,
To raise reluctant millions more,
Vacant food for future war.

Even peace on their devoted heads,
No balmy dew of comfort ſheds,
But diſcord flaps her wings;
For who ſhall fix each adverſe claim
Untouched his wiſdom and his fame,
By cenſure's venom'd ſtings?

Far from the Senate and the Throne,
From budget, tax, inveſtment, loan,
Impeachment, expedition;
Peace ſhall your hether pillow bind,
And war no more diſtract your mind,
Nor projects of ambition.

The eaſy, ſocial, joyous hour,
Unknown to pomp, remote from power,
Awaits you in the wild;
Friendſhip ſhall lead you by the hand,
And Caledonia's arms expand,
To cl'ſp her patriot child.

Should warfare ſtill your thoughts engage,
To muirland ſcenes confine your rage,
In mimic camp arrayed;
Unheard the ſound of noiſy drums,
There no Myſorean Tyrant comes,
Your quiet to invade.

The laurels won at Aboukir,
Deep moiſten'd with a nation's tear,
Were death and glory's prize:
But where you urge the gay campaign,
No tears the cheek of friendſhip ſtain,
No Abercromby dies!—

MAY-DAY; OR, THE DISCOVERY *.

A Paſtoral, in the manner of Cunningham.

SEE! rob'd in new beauties, young May cheers the lawn!
Ye virgins! how charming her air!
Haſte! cull her freſh flow'rets dew-dropping at dawn,
And chaplets entwine for your hair!
Yes! weave the gay garland! each moment improve!
Youth's pleaſures like Spring fleet away!—
Life has its ſoft ſeaſon—that ſeaſon is Love.
—Ah! taſte its fond joys while 'tis May.

But lately I winded yon mountain's green ſide;—
How bleſs'd! for Miranda was by;
I mark'd as ſhe welcom'd the Spring's opening pride
The rapture that beam'd in her eye:
Her fav'rite young lambkins ran bleating around,
(Their fleeces were whiter than ſnow!)
The cliffs crown'd with oakwood, return'd the ſoft ſound;
The ſtill lake gleam'd placid below.

'How happy!' ſhe cried, 'in ſome ſhelter'd retreat
With lambkins and flocks bleating nigh;
In my ſtraw-cover'd cottage, though humble, yet neat,
I could live—and contented would die!
This oak-waving mountain would ward winter's blaſt;
Yon lake teach complaint to be ſtill;
Health, mirth, peace, and temperance, crown the repaſt,
And freedom bound light o'er the hill!'

A glance that eſcap'd the dear maid at the time
Half whiſper'd a wiſh was untold;—
'And would my fair ſhepherdeſs deem it a crime
If Edwin were guard to the fold?'
'I told my ſoft wiſhes,'* ſhe ſweetly replied,
(Ye virgins! her voice was divine!)
'I've rich ones rejected, and great ones denied,
But take me, fond ſhepherd!—I'm thine.'

Her look was ſo artleſs! her accent ſo mild!
Her candour ſo ſweetly expreſs'd!
I gaz'd on her beauties as bluſhing ſhe ſmil'd,
And claſp'd the lov'd maid to my breaſt!—
The primroſe in cluſters breath'd fragrance around,
And witneſs'd the vows that weregiv'n;—
The lark, that ſat liſtening, ſoar'd ſwift from the ground
And warbled the contract in—heaven!

Yon cottage where woodbines ſo fondly entwine,
We've choſe for our humble retreat,
Where Teath's ſoften'd murmurs raiſe muſings divine,
'Tis there my love's lambkins ſhall bleat!
There friendſhip ſhall lure modeſt worth to our door,
And ſhelter from care's wint'ry blaſt;
Content, deck'd in ſmiles, ſpread her paſtoral ſtore,
And Miranda prepare the repaſt!—

Thus fix'd, what imports it, ye great ones and vain,
Though ſplendour withholds her falſe gleam,
If pleas'd with our little, and ſtrangers to pain.
Life glides placid by like yon ſtream?
While *health*, heav'nly goddeſs! ſmiles buxom and gay,
Shall we murmur that wealth come not nigh?
When thy charms, Independence! thus prompts the free lay,
And the muſe, lark-like, ſoars to the ſky!

* From Poems by H. M'Neil, Eſq.

* Cunningham's Content.

PUB

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

To the Printer of the Scots Magazine.

ON THE EDINBURGH THEATRE.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH the public univerſally admits that

"'Tis a conſummation devoutly to be wiſh'd"

the Theatre of this city was placed in a more reſpectable point of view than it has been for theſe ſome years paſt, yet the truth of the old proverb "what's every perſon's buſineſs, is no body's," is moſt ſtrikingly proved in this particular. It ſeems to be forgot that the Theatre is a ſort of touchſtone for judging of the taſte of a country; it has a place in every hiſtory, and occupies the attention of every ſtranger. Wherever the Theatre is ſuperbly decorated, the repreſentations well choſen, and the performers eminent and ſelect, that city is conſidered of importance, and becomes the reſort of the accompliſhed and polite. Where it is mean and ſhabby, the company, the refuſe of every barn, and the pieces exhibited fit only for children on a Chriſtmas holy day, the town juſt ſinks as low in the eſtimation of the world.

An author of celebrity obſerves "the province of a manager is of more importance than ſeems to be generally imagined. The patentee of a Theatre has a great truſt repoſed in him. The public taſte, the honour of old Engliſh authors, and the ſtate of dramatic poetry in general, are all committed to his care. Whether he has raiſed himſelf to that pre-eminence by Royal grant, or by purchaſe, he is not to conſider himſelf as a man ſo elevated merely to follow a lucrative trade. A regular playhouſe is not to be reduced to the low footing of Saddler's Wells, or the exhibitions at Exeter Change. If the cares of a manager have no higher object in view, "make money at any rate" might be the rule of his conduct. He might then do all in his power to debauch the public taſte; and, by throwing aſide every good play in our own language, continue to make way for every crudity which ſprings upon the banks of the Danube. The manager knows that the public muſt be amuſed. The people run in crowds to ſee what is to be preſented to them: and when, by giving nothing worthy of a rational audience, a general apoſtacy from good ſenſe is brought about and eſtabliſhed, a manager may *then* pretend that he complies with the public taſte."

Theſe obſervations muſt be allowed to be well founded, and therefore the only queſtion is, whether or not the Theatre of Edinburgh can be rendered more reſpectable, without injuring any individual, and I think nothing can be more ſimple.

It has been admitted by Mr Kemble, that during the few years he had the management, he realized a very conſiderable ſum; and it is well known that for the laſt ſeaſon Meſſrs Jackſon and Aiken ſhared, of clear profits, better than *three thouſand pounds*.

Now it ſeems a ſelf-evident propoſition that this money, in place of going into the pockets of individuals who dont care a farthing for the town, except in ſo far as they are benefited by it, would be much better applied in the engagement of firſt-rate performers, in the decoration of the houſe, and in providing a fund for re-building it. We might then have one of the firſt companies out of London, and would ſoon ſee the Theatre, both in architecture and inward ſplendour, vie with any in Britain.

Suppoſe the patent to be veſted in the Lord Provoſt, the Lord Advocate, the Deputy Keeper of the Signet, the Maſter of the Merchant Company, or any other official characters, conſtantly reſident in the city, theſe gentlemen might, without any trouble to themſelves, employ as acting manager, ſome perſon fitted for the office. Let the ſalary be handſome, ſuch as 500l. a year, and there will be no want of competitors well qualified for it: In order alſo to enſure his diligence let him have a ſmall per centage on the receipts, after they paſs a certain ſum. In this way there would be an annual ſaving

of more than 2000l., which would be ſufficient for anſwering all the purpoſes I have mentioned, and ſurely nothing can be more eaſy in the attainment or execution.

Neither can any perſon ſay that he is injured by this plan; let the proprietors be paid the preſent value of their ſhares in the theatre, and Mr Jackſon, as patentee, have over and above a preſent to himſelf, for which there would be ample funds.

It cannot be alledged that this is a viſionary ſpeculative ſcheme; the experience of years entitles us to count upon the ſaving which I have calculated and the plan has been ſucceſſfully tried elſewhere. I ſincerely hope that Edinburgh is not deficient in characters poſſeſſing public ſpirit to ſet about a buſineſs, which would not only be moſt conducive to their own honour, but of the higheſt advantage to their country, and that the time is not far diſtant when we ſhall ſee it put in practice. Indeed our late management ſhews the neceſſity of it; laſt year, although our company was better than under Mr Kemble, it was by no means what it ought to have been: We had neither male nor female ſinger of any note; and many characters both in the Buſkin and Sock, had moſt wretched repreſentatives. The houſe, too, in place of being richly ornamented, was merely cleaned of the dirt with which it had been for ſome years loaded. The managers, indeed, pretended theſe were only a temporary improvement, there not being then ſufficient time for a complete repair; and promiſed, both in point of performers and decoration, to make amends by next ſeaſon; but, ſo far as I can learn, they conſider Mr Kemble as ſo good an example, that we can have little hope in the fulfilment of their promiſes; of courſe, we muſt either remain the dupes of every manager, or, by exerting ourſelves, endeavour by ſome other means, to extricate ourſelves from their avaricious gripe. I am, &c.

TIMOTHY PLAIN.

Edin. Sept. 19. 1801.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool to a gentleman in Edin., Sept. 13. 1801.

YOUR favourite comedian, ROCK, lately made his appearance here in the character of *Ollapod* in the POOR GENTLEMAN, with very great applauſe; and has ſince played ſome other characters with much approbation. COOKE was received but very indifferently, and had a poor benefit. Although Mr Aitken's leaſe does not expire till after next ſeaſon, many candidates for this theatre are already mentioned: among others the following: The manager of Old Drury for his brother, Stephen, your former governor; Meſſrs Banniſter and Munden; Mr Knight of Covent Garden, through the intereſt of his Noble relative; Meſſrs Pope and Holman; Mr M'Cready, the Birmingham manager, &c. &c. How the matter may go, none can yet gueſs; but *parſimony* is a great charge againſt our preſent patentee, and I have heard it confidently aſſerted, that Mr M'Cready has many friends in this town.

We hear from Birmingham that Mr M'Cready has had a pretty ſucceſsful ſeaſon, though, wonderful to relate, Mrs Siddons played both in that town and in Newcaſtle, to L. 15 and L. 20 houſes; in Birmingham her beſt houſe was not above L. 50! This ſhould convince Melpomene herſelf that we are all mortal; and, now that "age's ſtealing ſteps has claw'd her in his clutch" and that ſhe has much more than a competency to cauſe the reſt of her life glide away with eaſe and comfort, ſhe ſhould retire at once from a ſcene which ſhe can no longer ſupport with *fame*, and which ſhe has no need to ſtruggle with for *money*.

Mr Holman's treaty for the Dublin Theatre is at an end; an old mortgage by the late Spranger Barry when manager there, (unknown either to Mr Jones or Mr Holman when they were in terms) has put a ſtop to their further negociation for the preſent.

Mr Cooke.

The Covent Garden Managers opened this ſeaſon three days ſooner than they uſed to do, and of this they had not given him timeous notice. The conſequence was, this actor played for his own benefit at Newcaſtle the ſame evening Covent Garden opened, and having then burſt a blood veſſel, was laid up at Newcaſtle, where he remains dangerouſly ill.

STATE

STATE PAPERS.

Lord St Helens' Convention.

THE Convention concluded on the 17th June, between the Ruſſian Government and Lord St Helens, conſiſting of ten articles, of which the following is the ſubſtance, has been publiſhed at Copenhagen:

Art. I. There ſhall be peace and friendſhip between the two Powers and their ſubjects.

Art. II. Both of the high contracting parties engage to abide by the ordinances prohibiting any trade in commodities which are contraband of war, with the enemy againſt whom one of the two Powers makes war.

Art. III. The ſhips of the Neutral Powers ſhall ſail without moleſtation to the harbours and coaſts of Belligerent Nations. The effects found on board the ſhips of Neutral Powers, with the exception of ſuch as are contraband of war, or the property of the enemy, ſhall be free: the raw or manufactured produce of the countries engaged in war, which the ſubjects of Neutral Powers ſhall have purchaſed, and are bringing away on their own account, ſhall alſo be free; the articles conſidered as contraband of war ſhall make no alteration in the particular ſtipulations of the treaties with other Powers. The Powers engaged to iſſue ſtrict orders to the Captains of their ſhips to conceal no contraband commodities.

Art. IV. The right of ſearch ſhall be poſſeſſed only by ſhips of war, and not by privateers. A ſhip of war belonging to the Belligerent Power which ſhall require to viſit a merchant ſhip convoyed by a ſhip of war of a neutral nation, ſhall remain at the diſtance of a cannon ſhot, wherever the ſea or the place of meeting does not render a nearer approach neceſſary. The Commander of the ſhip of war of the Belligerent Party ſhall ſend a boat on board the convoying ſhip, partly to aſcertain that ſhe is fully empowered to convoy the merchant ſhip, with her ſpecific lading, to the port to which ſhe is bound, and partly to be certain that the ſhip of war belongs to the Imperial or Royal fleet. If the papers of the merchant ſhips are in proper order, and there appears no further ground for ſuſpicion, no further viſitation ſhall take place; but in the contrary caſe, the convoying ſhip ſhall detain the convoy the time neceſſary for viſiting the ſhip, at which one or more Officers from the convoying ſhips ſhall be preſent. If the Commander of a ſhip of war ſhall think proper to viſit a merchant ſhip for a reaſon which appears to him important, he ſhall ſend notice of his intention to the Commander of the convoying ſhip, who ſhall be at liberty to ſend an Officer on board to be preſent at the ſearch.

The merchant ſhip ſhall be carried into the neareſt port of the Belligerent Power, and there be ſubjected to ſearch with all poſſible care.

Art. V. The Commander of a ſhip of war of the Belligerent Parties, who ſhall retain one or more convoyed ſhips, ſhall be anſwerable for the expences and damage, and, in caſe he ſhall exceed his inſtructions, ſuffer puniſhment. On the other hand, a convoying ſhip ſhall under no pretence forcibly oppoſe the detention of one or more merchant ſhips, by the ſhips of war of the Belligerent Party.

Art. VI. This article relates to the judicial regulation which both parties engage to obſerve.

Art. VII. A ſhip is not acknowledged to belong to the nation whoſe flag it bears, if the Captain and half of the crew are not of the ſame nation.

Art. VIII. The principles and regulations eſtabliſhed in this Treaty ſhall be applied to all naval wars in which one of the Powers may be engaged, while the other remains neuter. Theſe ſtipulations ſhall, therefore, be conſidered as permanent, and be held as a conſtant rule to the two nations, with reſpect to commerce.

Art. IX. Denmark and Sweden ſhall receive back their ſhips and colonies when they accede to this Convention.

Art. X. This Convention ſhall be ratified within two months, or ſooner, if poſſible.

NOTE

NOTE *from the Hanoverian Miniſter to the Royal Pruſſian Directorial Counſellor Von Dohain, reſpecting the withdrawing of the Pruſſian Troops from the Electorate of Hanover.*

Hanover, June 14.

His Majeſty the King of Pruſſia having in the beginning of April of the preſent year, unexpectedly ordered that corps of his troops hitherto acting with the army of obſervation, formed for the general defence, to take poſſeſſion of the diſtricts in Germany belonging to his Britannic Majeſty as Elector of Brunſwick and Lunenburg, the cauſes and motives, which induced his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia to reſort to this extraordinary and unexpected meaſure, were ſtated to the German Miniſtry of his Britannic Majeſty, in a written declaration of the 30th of March of the preſent year, on the part of his Pruſſian Majeſty, by his Miniſter of State, of War, and of the Cabinet, Count Schulenburg, ſent to Hanover for that purpoſe. Theſe cauſes and motives were founded on the differences that had ariſen between his Britannic Majeſty and the Crowns of Denmark and Sweden, on account of the Peterſburgh Convention of the 16th of December 1800; on the proceedings of England againſt Denmark and Sweden; on the engagements of his Pruſſian Majeſty for his allies, agreeably to his acceſſion to the Peterſburgh Convention, and particularly on the circumſtance that England would not reſort to means for an amicable ſettlement of their differences. Hence his Pruſſian Majeſty deduced his reſolution "not only to ſhut up the mouths of the Elbe, Weſer, and Ems, but alſo to take poſſeſſion of the States of his Majeſty the King of the United Iſlands of Great Britain and Ireland, ſituated in Germany, and belonging to him as Elector of Brunſwick and Lunenburg. His Pruſſian Majeſty added, in his letter addreſſed to his Britannic Majeſty's German Miniſters at Hanover, "that the ſaid declaration related to the differences that had ariſen between England and the Northern Powers, and was to be conſidered *merely* as a neceſſary conſequence of the diſagreeable circumſtances that had taken place." By the circumſtances and cauſes, therefore, aſſigned as the reaſon on the part of Pruſſia, the agreement was relative, which his Britannic Majeſty's German Miniſtry, together with the General commanding his German troops, were obliged to enter into on the 3d of April of the preſent year, and whereby, under the exiſting circumſtances, the entrance of the Pruſſian troops and their maintenance by the King's German poſſeſſions were agreed to. It is now well known, that the circumſtances and cauſes formerly exiſting have been entirely changed and removed in the courſe of the month of April, and ſtill more in the courſe of the month of May, ſo that circumſtances at preſent are rather the reverſe. Hoſtilities have ceaſed between England and the Northern Powers, and ſo far from rejecting means for an amicable ſettlement immediately, friendly miſſions have even taken place on both ſides, and the Crowns of Denmark and Sweden, imitating the wiſe ſentiments of his Majeſty the preſent Emperor of Ruſſia, are actually engaged in amicably ſettling the differences with the Britiſh Government. The happy iſſue of theſe peaceable Negociations not being doubted by any of the parties, the Britiſh Government began rendering commerce free in the Baltic; Ruſſia, Denmark, and Sweden, have reſtored the commercial intercourſe by public declarations; and the embargo formerly laid on Engliſh ſhips in Ruſſia is again taken off. His Majeſty the King of Pruſſia having, during the courſe of theſe ſucceſſive changes, permitted all commercial and other intercourſe with his Britannic Majeſty's ſubjects, which has likewiſe remained undiſturbed by England, with reſpect to the Pruſſian States, it is evident that his Pruſſian Majeſty has no longer any cauſe for allowing meaſures to be taken, on his part, againſt the Crown of England. But his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia has alſo declared already that the meaſures which had been formerly taken, could now no longer be deemed applicable and expedient, ſo that, on the part of Pruſſia, the ſhutting up of the rivers is entirely annulled, and the navigation of the Elbe and Weſer has been declared free. His Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, from the ſame conſideration, has likewiſe demanded from the Crown of Denmark, and effected, the evacuation

of

of Hamburg and Lubeck, and withdrawn the troops that had been ſtationed in the Duchy of Oldenburg, for the purpoſe of occupying the left Banks of the Weſer. It is impoſſible, therefore, that the occupation of his Britannic Majeſty's dominions, which had been connected with the ſhutting up of the rivers, and grounded on the ſame cauſes, can alone remain and continue. On the contrary, it appears evidently, from the whole courſe of the proceedings, that the cauſes no longer any where exiſt which furniſhed the ground for the letter addreſſed to the King's Miniſtry here by the King of Pruſſia, on the 30th of March, the declaration made by his Majeſty in conſequence thereof, and the agreement afterwards entered into. It is impoſſible to conſider this agreeably to his Majeſty's wiſdom and juſtice, but as ſomething which cannot be miſtaken by him, and which, in the events already ſtated, has already been admitted and acknowledged by his Majeſty. The ſentiments which his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia entertains for his Britannic Majeſty, and the friendly relations ſubſiſting between him and the Crown of England, will therefore leave no doubts on this ſubject, without being under the neceſſity of recurring to the nature of the Conſtitution of the German Empire, and the Union of its States with each other, with reſpect to this buſineſs, which relates entirely to a foreign kingdom, and which has always been, and will ever remain, foreign to the dominions which his Majeſty poſſeſſes as Elector, and as a State of the German Empire. All this is grounded on the firm confidence which his Britannic Majeſty here wiſhes to manifeſt, that his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia will not heſitate to withdraw his troops from his Majeſty's German dominions; and that maintenance will no longer be demanded for theſe troops, which has been ſo burthenſome to the country. The King's Miniſter has, for this purpoſe, addreſſed this Note to the Pruſſian Directorial Counſellor, Von Dohm, entreating him, at the ſame time, to forward it to his Court, and to effect a ſpeedy reſolution in conſequence.

(Signed)

L. S. *By the Royal and Electorial Miniſtry.*

To the Royal Pruſſian Directorial Counſellor Von Dohm, at Horneburgh.

THE *following are the terms in which his Majeſty* (*as Elector of Hanover*) *gave his aſſent to the Treaty of Luneville.*

"*Cum exteris votis*—His Majeſty the King of Great Britain, as Elector of Brunſwick and Lunenburg, admits the extraordinary circumſtances which accompanied the concluſion of peace, and which rendered it impoſſible to have the co-operation of the Empire under the neceſſary forms which muſt have preceded it. But his Imperial Majeſty having, in his high wiſdom, and from his conſtitutional ſentiments, recogniſed and given an expreſs aſſurance that the mode of negociation which this extraordinary caſe has compelled him to follow ſhall not be drawn into a precedent for the future, and neither can or ſhall in any manner prejudice the known and admitted rights, aſſured by the conſtitution of the Empire, which the Electoral Princes and States of the Empire poſſeſs, of co-operating in all matters and negociations of peace. His Royal Majeſty, in his quality of Elector of Brunſwick and Lunenburg, does not therefore heſitate a moment to vote with his coeſtates, that the treaty of peace concluded on the 9th of February at Luneville, with the French Republic, by his Imperial Majeſty, in his own name, and in that of the Germanic Empire, ſuch as it has been communicated to the Diet of the Empire, by the Imperial decree of the 21ſt of February, be approved and ratified on the part of Empire.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY REGISTER.

GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE.

Downing Street, Aug. 22. 1801.

Diſpatches (in duplicate), of which the following are copies, have this day been received from Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir John Hely Hutchinſon, K. B.

Extract of a diſpatch from the Earl of Elgin, to Lord Hawkeſbury, dated Conſtantinople, July 18. 1801.

I have the ſatisfaction of acquainting your Lordſhip, that the incloſed letters to Lord Hobart contain the intelligence of the ſurrender of Grand Cairo to the combined forces under General Hutchiſon, the Vizier, and the Captain Pacha.

Head Quarters, Camp before Gizeh,
My Lord, 21ſt June 1801.

I have nothing new or of very eſſential import to communicate, but I avail myſelf of the opportunity of a meſſenger going to Conſtantinople to inform you, that we are now encamped near Gizeh, which is on the oppoſite ſide of the river to Cairo. We mean to erect batteries in the courſe of twenty-four hours: It cannot hold out long as it is a very weak place; but it covers a bridge of communication which the French have over the Nile, and it is therefore eſſential to us to have it in our poſſeſſion. This operation cannot laſt above four or five days at moſt: I then mean to croſs the river and join the army of the Grand Vizier, who is at preſent encamped very near Cairo: We ſhall then beſiege the place, which is garriſoned by four or five thouſand French, but their works are very extended, and would require a much greater number of men to defend them. Great delays have been occaſioned in this operation from the low ſtate of the river, and from the bar of the Nile at Roſetta, which is frequently impaſſable for ten days together, ſo that our march has been much retarded. The difficulty of procuring proviſions for the army, and the obſtacles which we encountered in bringing the heavy artillery up the river (which has not yet been entirely accompliſhed), have been very great. However, we have now a ſufficiency to begin the ſiege.

I have the honour to be, &c.
J. H. Hutchinson.

To the Right Hon. Lord Hobart.

Head-Quarters, Camp before Gizeh,
My Lord, *June* 29.

The combined armies advanced on both ſides of the river of the 21ſt inſt. The Britiſh troops and thoſe of his Highneſs the Captain Pacha inveſted Gizeh on the left bank of the Nile, whilſt the army of his Highneſs the Grand Vizier moved forward, and took a poſition nearly within cannon-ſhot of Cairo. On the 22d, in the morning, the enemy ſent out a flag of truce, and informed me, that they wiſhed to treat for the evacuation of Cairo, and the forts thereunto belonging, upon certain conditions. After a negociation of ſeveral days, which was conducted by Brigadier-General Hope with much judgment and ability, they agreed to ſurrender the town and forts on the conditions which I have the honour to incloſe.

We took poſſeſſion of the gate of Gizeh at five o'clock yeſterday evening, and alſo of the fort Sulkoſki on the Cairo ſide of the river; hoſtages have been mutually exchanged, and the final evacuation will take place in about ten days.

I ſhould ſuppoſe there are near 6000 troops of all kinds in the town, but I ſpeak without a perfect knowledge on the ſubject, as I have not yet received any returns.

This has been a long and arduous ſervice; the troops, from the great heat of the weather, the difficulty of the navigation of the river, and the entire want of roads in the country, have ſuffered a conſiderable degree of fatigue, but both men and officers have ſubmitted to it with the greateſt patience, and have manifeſted a zeal for the honour of his Majeſty's arms that is above all panegyric; the conduct of the ſoldiers has been orderly and exemplary; and a diſcipline has been pre-

preſerved which would have done honour to any troops.

I am extremely obliged to Lieut. Col. Anſtruther, Quarter-Maſter-General, for the great zeal and ability which he has ſhewn, under very difficult circumſtances, in forwarding the public ſervice. From Generals Cradock and Doyle, who were the General officers employed immediately under my orders, I have derived the greateſt aſſiſtance, and I beg leave to recommend them as highly deſerving his Majeſty's favour.

The exertions of Captain Stevenſon of the Navy have been extremely laborious and conſtant during this long march; they have done every thing that was poſſible to forward our ſupplies: And indeed, without their powerful aid, it would have been impoſſible to have proceeded. Your Lordſhips will recollect that the river is extremely low at this ſeaſon of the year, the mouth of the Nile impaſſable for days together, and the diſtance from Roſetta to Cairo between 160 and 170 miles. Captain Stevenſon has been ably ſupported by Captains Morriſon, Curry, and Hillyar, who are employed under him. The ſervice in which they have been engaged has not been a brilliant one, but I hope it will be recollected that it has been moſt uſeful, and has required conſtant vigilance and attention; it has laſted now for many weeks; the labour has been exceſſive, and the fatigue greater than I can expreſs.

This diſpatch will be delivered to you by my Aid-de-Camp, Major Montreſſor, who has been in the moſt intimate habits of confidence with me ſince my arrival in Egypt, and will be able to give your Lordſhips a moſt perfect account of the ſituation of affairs in this country. I beg leave to recommend him to your Lordſhip's protection, as an officer of merit, and highly deſerving of his Majeſty's favour. I have the honour to be, &c.

J. H. HUTCHINSON.

To the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, &c.

Here follow the articles of convention, agreed on for the evacuation of Cairo, from which we extract the two following articles:

Article 2. The French and auxiliary troops ſhall retire by land to Roſetta, proceeding by the left bank of the Nile, with their arms, baggage, field artillery, and ammunition, to be there embarked, and conveyed to the French ports of the Mediterranean, with their arms, artillery, baggage, and effects, at the expence of the allied powers. The embarkation of the ſaid French and auxiliary troops ſhall take place as ſoon as poſſible, but at the lateſt within fifty days from the date of the ratification of the preſent convention. It is alſo agreed that the ſaid troops ſhall be conveyed to the French ports above mentioned, by the moſt direct and expeditious route.

Article 20. The preſent convention ſhall be carried and communicated by a French officer to General Menou at Alexandria, and he ſhall be at liberty to accept of it for the French and auxiliary forces (both naval and military) which may be with him at the above-mentioned place, provided the acceptance of it ſhall be notified to the General commanding the Engliſh troops before Alexandria, within ten days from the date of the communication being made to him.

Admiralty-Office, Sept. 12.

Extract of a letter from Rear-Admiral Sir James Saumarez, to Evan Nepean, Eſq; dated in Roſia-Bay, the 26th July 1801.

I herewith incloſe Captain Hood's report of the Venerable's very gallant action with the French ſhip Formidable, the morning of the 13th inſtant; and alſo the returns of her killed and wounded.

His Majeſty's ſhip Venerable at Sea.

SIR, *13th July* 1801.

YOU muſt have obſerved my giving chace to an enemy's line of battle ſhip at daybreak, this morning; at ſeven, ſhe hoiſted French colours, and I could perceive her to be an eighty gun ſhip; at half paſt, being within point blank ſhot, the enemy commenced firing his ſtern chace guns, which I did not return for fear of retarding our progreſs, until the light and baffling airs threw the two ſhips broadſide-to, within muſket ſhot, when a ſteady and warm conflict was kept up for an hour and a half, and we had cloſed within piſtol-ſhot, the enemy principally directing his fire to our maſts and rigging; I had at this time the misfortune to perceive

the main-maſt to fall overboard, the fore and mizen-maſt nearly in the ſame ſtate, and ſince gone, the ſhip being near the ſhore cloſe to the caſtle of Sancti-Petri, the enemy eſcaped. It was with much difficulty I was enabled to get the Venerable off, her cables and anchors all diſabled, and it was only by the great exertions of the Thames with the boats you ſent me, ſhe was ſaved, after being on ſhore for ſome time.

I ſhall have no occaſion to comment on the bravery of the officers and ſhip's company in this action, who had with much patience and perſeverance ſuffered great fatigue by their exertions to get the ſhip to ſea, and not five hundred men able to go to quarters; but I beg leave to add, I have been moſt ably ſupported by Lieutenant Lillicrap, Second of the Venerable (Firſt abſent), all the other officers and men, who have my warmeſt recommendation; and have to lament the loſs of Mr Williams, Maſter, an excellent officer, with many other valable people killed and wounded, a liſt of which I have the honour to encloſe.

I am, &c. S. Hood.

Sir James Saumarez, Bart. Rear-Admiral of the Blue, &c. &c. &c.

A liſt of killed and wounded in action with a French ſhip of eighty guns, on the 23d of July 1801.

Mr John Williams, Maſter; fifteen ſeamen, two marines, killed.

Mr Thomas Church, Lieutenant; Mr John Smell, Boatſwain; Mr George Meſſey and Mr Charles Pardoe, Midſhipmen; ſeventy three ſeamen, ten marines, wounded.

Samuel Hood, Captain.

(In our laſt, p. 577, we inſerted Lord Nelſon's letter, giving an account of the ſecond attack upon the gun-boats in the road-ſtead of Boulogne; we ſhall only further inſert Captain Sommerville's letter, who was the ſenior officer employed, as it notices a material circumſtance in this affair, viz. that the French veſſels were *chained to the ſhore*: a circumſtance, however, which the French accounts have all either concealed or denied.)

Eugenie, off Boulogne, Aug. 16.

My Lord,

In obedience to your Lordſhip's direction to ſtate the proceedings of the firſt diviſion of boats which you did me the honour to place under my command, for the purpoſe of attacking the enemy's flotilla in the bay of Boulogne, I beg leave to acquaint you, that after leaving the Meduſa laſt night, I found myſelf, on getting on ſhore, carried conſiderably, by the rapidity of the tide, to the eaſtward of the above-mentioned place; and finding that I was not likely to reach it in the order preſcribed, I gave directions for the boats to caſt each other off. By ſo doing, I was enabled to get to the enemy's flotilla a little before the dawn of day, and, in the beſt order poſſible, attacked, cloſe to the pier head, a brig, which, after a ſharp conteſt, I carried. Previous to ſo doing, her cables were cut; but I was prevented from towing her out by her being ſecured with a chain; and in conſequence of a very heavy fire of muſquetry and grape ſhot that was directed at us from the ſhore, three luggers, and another brig within half piſtol ſhot; and not ſeeing the leaſt proſpect of being able to get her off, I was obliged to abandon her, and puſh out of the bay, as it was then completely day-light.

The undaunted courage and reſolute behaviour of the officers, ſeamen, and marines, was unparalleled; and I have to lament the loſs of ſeveral of thoſe brave men, a liſt of whom I incloſe you herewith. I have the honour to be, &c.

P. Somerville.

Lord Viſcount Nelſon, K. B. Vice-Ad. of the Blue, &c.

(Captain Parker's diviſion were beat off with great loſs, himſelf, the officers, and two-thirds of the crew of the boat he was in, being deſperately wounded. Captain Parker is ſince dead.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

RUSSIA.

It appears from a treaty, ſigned at Peterſburgh, on the 11th of June, of amity, commerce, and navigation, between Ruſſia and Sweden, to continue for the ſpace of twelve years from its date, that it allows the importation into Ruſſia from Sweden, of Swediſh alum, ſalt-herrings, and ſalt, on payment of one half of the preſent duties; and the produce of Swediſh Finland, even wood into Ruſſia Finland, duty

free.

free. Into Sweden, from Ruſſia, hemp, linen, and tallow, at one half, and lintſeed at two thirds of the duties hitherto paid. Then follow ſome mercantile regulations relative to ſailors, ſhips, and traders, in the reſpective ports of each country. In its political principle, it embraces and avowedly recognizes the baſis of the famous convention entered into at Peterſburgh, on the 16th of December laſt, commonly called the Northern Confederacy, which cauſed the memorable engagement of Copenhagen. By the late ſettlement with Great Britain, there are two very marerial points which Ruſſia has obtained; firſt, The limitation of the right of ſearch: and ſecondly, The diminution of articles deemed contraband of war.

In the articles enumerated as contraband, our readers will find not one which Ruſſia exports, or which Ruſſia, Sweden, or Denmark produce. Iron, copper, timber, hemp, pitch, tar, ſail-cloth, are not deemed contraband; though moſt, if not all, of thoſe articles were formerly conſidered as ſuch.

It appears, therefore, to us, that Ruſſia has obtained not only all that the late Empreſs contended for in her declaration to the Courts of London, Verſailles, and Madrid, in 1780, but ſeveral additional points of conſiderable importance.

The Emperor of Ruſſia has iſſued a very ſtrict ukaſe againſt houſes where unlawful games are played; which his Imperial Majeſty very properly ſtiles "receptacles of vice, where infamous plunderers meditate in cold blood the deſtruction of whole families, and, by a ſingle caſt, wreſt from the hands of inexperienced youth the inheritance of their anceſtors, acquired, perhaps, by centuries of ſervice and labour."

HOLLAND.

Accounts from Rotterdam ſay, that French and Batavian troops are continually arriving at that part of the coaſt of Holland, where they will occupy ſeveral ſmall camps which are already traced out. The ſquadron of Admiral Graves conſiſted of from 15 to 20 ſhips of war of all ſizes, and, according to the lateſt intelligence, is to be reinforced. On the other hand, Admiral de Winter has been informed that numerous armaments are preparing at Margate, Harwich, and Yarmouth, which ſeems to announce that they are deſtined for ſome of the ports of the Batavian Republic. The ſame meaſures of precaution, however, have been adopted at the mouth of the Zuyder Zee, as well as at the entrance of the Texel.

FRANCE.

The French government ſeem to be much at their eaſe upon the ſubject of the indemnifications in Germany, which naturally enough gives riſe to great diſcuſſion there, though that diſcuſſion can have no chance of ſettling the queſtion. It appears, from more than one article, as well as from the obvious probability of the caſe, that the great powers of Germany have negotiated ſeparately at Paris; and the policy of the Chief Conſul has given a deciſion upon their intereſt, which will ſcarcely be contradicted.

The negociation for peace between this country and France has been long ſuppoſed to be on the point of cloſing, though from the continued meetings of miniſters upon this ſubject, and the communications which are yet maintained with M. Otto at home, and Mr Merry at Paris, the final rupture cannot yet have taken place. The expectation of an invaſion is ſtill predominant: whether or not the Engliſh miniſtry are ſerious in believing it to be the intention of the French to engage in ſo deſperate an attempt we know not, but thus much is certain at leaſt, that if this be not the fact the extreme alarm, and precaution manifeſted on the occaſion, is ſufficient to induce the French to ſuppoſe ſomething may be effected, and to rouſe them to the exerciſe of their powers.

GERMANY.

It is generally believed that Pruſſia will receive the Biſhopric of Munſter as her indemnity. The acquiſition of that biſhoprick would form a junction between the poſſeſſions of the King of Pruſſia on the Weſer and the Ems, and thoſe which remain to him on the Lower Rhine; to which, it is ſaid, the Dutchy of Berg is to be united by the arrangement between the Courts of Berlin and Munich.

The deceaſe of the Elector of Cologne was an event which ſeems not to have been unexpected by the Cabinet of Berlin, and for which it appears to have been prepared. As ſoon as the fact was known, a courier was immediately diſpatched to the Pruſſian Miniſter, at the Diet of Ratiſbon, the Count de Goertz, who, on the very day he received his diſpatches, invited ſeveral Miniſters to a conference. He declared that his Court, having been informed of the deceaſe of the Elector of Cologne, propoſed to prevent the Chapters of Munſter and Cologne from proceeding to the election of a new Elector or Biſhop, and to employ the Dutchy of Weſtphalia and the Biſhoprick of Munſter, for the purpoſe of augmenting the maſs of ſecularizations or indemnities. The Imperial Miniſter, without expreſſing any opinion, replied to the Count de Goertz, that he ſhould ſend for inſtructions to his Court. The Miniſters, however, of the Hereditary Princes, who were invited to the conference, declared unanimouſly, that they adhered to the propoſal of the Pruſſian Miniſter.

PORTUGAL.

Bonaparte has at length concluded a peace with Portugal, the articles of which ſtate, in the preamble, that the Plenipotentiaries of the *three* belligerent powers (meaning obviouſly France, Spain, and Portugal) having met together, have agreed to conclude *two treaties*, which, in their *eſſential parts*, will be but one, as the guarantee will be interchangeable, and will ceaſe with reſpect to both treaties when either ſhall be infringed. It then proceeds to inform us of the name of the Plenipotentiary appointed by his Catholic Majeſty, and of the Plenipotentiary appointed by the Prince Regent of Portugal to "carry this important object into full effect," but no notice whatever is taken of the third Plenipotentiary alluded to in the commencement of the paper, and who ought to have been appointed by Bonaparte on behalf of the French Republic; nor does the ſignature of any French Plenipotentiary appear in conjunction with the names of the other two Miniſters at its cloſe. We have, it is true, received by the Hamburgh mail a paper, which pretends to be a copy of the treaty of peace between Portugal and Spain. Where then is this *ſecond* treaty referred to, and which is ſtated to have been concluded at the ſame time! What are its terms, and who are its ſubſcribers? If we can form any judgment upon the preſent myſterious document, it is that the paper now publiſhed was drawn up between the two parties now affixing their ſignatures, who, in the firſt inſtance, added the name of Joſeph Bonaparte, on behalf of the French Republic: but that Joſeph Bonaparte not approving of either the one or the other, ordered his own name to be eraſed from the preamble, and refuſed to unite in the ſubſcription. Our readers cannot have forgotten the demur on the part of the French Conſul to the treaty as firſt propoſed, and actually ſigned by the other two powers; the paper we now have, therefore, is probably the treaty as it, *at that moment*, exiſted, and which has now, for the firſt time, got abroad. But we have every reaſon to believe, that both the firſt and ſecond treaties have been ſince ratified by France, and that a mutual underſtanding has taken place between all the contracting powers. It is obvious, moreover, from the commencement of the negociations, that France had made demands, and that the two other contracting powers had acceded to them on terms which it would be impolitic to communicate to the world at large, and more eſpecially to Great Britain; and it is equally obvious, that the ſecond treaty was meant to be a *ſecret* treaty, and to include the conceſſions of Portugal to the French Republic, as the firſt ſpecifies more openly thoſe ſhe has made to Spain, and reſpecting which there was no neceſſity for concealment. All that relates to ourſelves is in the following few words, which comprize the whole of Article II. "His Royal Highneſs (the Prince Regent) will ſhut the ports of his whole territories to the ſhips of Great Britain *in general*." This looſely worded prohibition is unqueſtionably regulated with minute preciſion by the treaty, yet carefully concealed behind the curtain, which at the ſame time provides under certain circumſtances for the liberty yet allowed of an interchange of commerce between England and Portugal. By thus concealing, however, the engage-

gagements the is under to the French Republic, and the terms of her fidelity, the completely nonpluſſes the Britiſh Cabinet, who know not in what light to regard her.---Of this we have a ſufficient proof already, in the mode in which the Iſland of Madeira has been taken poſſeſſion of; it is not pretended to be by right of conqueſt, but for the generous purpoſe of affording protection to it againſt the nation that is now become its chief and moſt powerful ally.

ITALY.

Bonaparte has at length prevailed upon the Pope to ratify the treaty he has ſo long propoſed; and Cardinal Caprara, a deſcendant of one of the firſt families of Bologna, is appointed Legate to Paris. Almoſt all the French prieſts may now, therefore, be expected to return to their native country. Several of the Archbiſhops and Biſhops have already conſented to take the national oath.

In this ſingular treaty one of the articles expreſsly ſtipulates that all the dignitaries of the French Church, who ſhall be acknowledged by the Pope, ſhall have previouſly taken an oath of allegiance to the ſubſiſting government, and have received their appointments immediately from the Chief Conſul himſelf. In conſequence of his deciſion a brief has been received from his Holineſs, addreſſed to the French Biſhops and Archbiſhops reſident in England, by which they are required, within ten days from the preſent period, to reſign their dignities, or ſuffer certain canonical penalties. The Gallican Church has long diſavowed the authority of the Pope as to pains and penalties, and aſſerted its own independence; but it will ſcarcely, we think, be able to reſiſt this authority, and the call of Bonaparte to domeſtic duties. A meeting upon this ſubject was held on the 19th of September, at the Archbiſhop of Narbonne's houſe in London, and very numerouſly attended; its reſult has not yet appeared. It is not to be ſuppoſed that the preſent dignitaries of the church will be all of them re-appointed, and perhaps there are few who will be thus fortunate. The Chief Conſul, however, has engaged to provide handſomely for all who may not be re-elected.

According to accounts from Genoa, of the 31ſt of Auguſt, the French had not attempted any deciſive meaſure againſt Porto-Ferrajo. They had, however, a battery and a corps of two thouſand men in readineſs for action. The two French frigates were ſtill in the port of Leghorn; and the Engliſh had ſeveral frigates and armed ſhips cruizing in the channel of Piombino.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

Lord Elgin, the Engliſh Plenipotentiary, has had an extraordinary audience of the Grand Seignior, in which his Highneſs made him a preſent of a ſuperb aigrette of diamonds, a horſe richly capariſoned, and of ſeveral very rich pelices. Several of the French priſoners who had been confined in the caſtles of the Black Sea have paſſed through this place on their way homeward. It is ſaid that all the other French priſoners are immediately to be ſet at liberty.

EGYPT.

No official accounts have arrived ſince our laſt report. The French papers ſay that Alexandria is defended by more than 600 pieces of artillery, was abundantly ſupplied with proviſions, and particularly a large quantity of rice. The garriſon had bread and biſcuit to laſt them through the winter, and rice for ſeveral years. The ſoldiers were labouring inceſſantly, and with extraordinary activity, to augment the fortifications; they amounted to 9000 French, including the failors and Members of the different Adminiſtrations, who had all taken up arms. General Menou beſtows great praiſes on the zeal and activity of the Captains Villeneuve, Barre, and Richer. The Fort of Pompey's Pillar, by the extraordinary labour of four months, had acquired the ſame ſtrength as Fort Cretin. They were maſters of the Lake Marcotis, by means of forts conſtructed in different places, and of gun boats tranſported thither from the ports of Alexandria.

The entrenched camp which General Menou had made choice of was ſecure from any *coup de-main*, and defended the approaches to the place. The Engliſh could not approach but by the boyaux of the trenches.

EAST INDIES.

Our late accounts from India intimate that a new war is on the eve of break-

breaking out in the Myſore Country. No ſooner was Dondeah, one of Tippoo's adherents, defeated, than Cotione Rajah, by ſome hoſtilities, claimed the attention of the Myſore army.

By letters from Salem, in North America, of the 20th of July, we alſo learn that an expedition, conſiſting of not leſs than 200 ſail of ſhips of different ſizes, laden with ſtores and troops, to the amount of ten or fifteen thouſand, had ſailed from Bengal, under the eſcort of Admiral Rainer, to the Brazils.

LONDON.

By the late treaty betwixt the Emperor Alexander and this country, there are two very material points which Ruſſia has obtained; firſt, The limitation of the right of ſeach: and ſecondly, The diminution of articles deemed contraband in war.

As a Gentleman and Lady were travelling on the road adjoining the river Merſey, between Didſbury and Northern Fords, ſome boys diſturbed a waſp's neſt, by which the horſe was ſo ſeverly ſtung, that he inſtantly ran back into the river, which is five or ſix yards deep. The lady and gentleman fortunately leaped out as the chaiſe was falling over the bank, and eſcaped being hurt. The horſe was drowned, and when taken out of the river, many waſps were found ſticking on his head. It is ſuppoſed, that from the dreadful manner in which the animal was ſtung, he muſt have died, had he not been drowned.

As a party of Ladies and Gentlemen were amuſing themſelves in a wherry on the Thames, near Shipperton, a ſalmon leaped from the river and fell into the boat. In the ſtruggle to ſeize the fiſh, the wherry was precipitated down the ſtream, and was at length overturned; the place was fortunately ſo ſhallow, that none of the parties were drowned; but the Lady of Mr Maintone, who was far advanced in pregnancy, was ſeized with violent convulſions, in conſequence of the fright, and expired before morning.

A Clerical Impoſter, who calls himſelf *Thomas Scott Smith*, has actually officiated for a month for the Curate of St Martin's in the Fields, never having been in orders, or connected with the profeſſion. He had ingenuity enough to introduce himſelf to Mr Fell, the Curate, as a countryman of his (Yorkſhire), ſaying he was nephew to Lord Eldon, and had been in orders near twelve months. Mr Fell accepted the proffered aſſiſtance the more readily, being at the time in ill health. Every thing was ſettled, and the pretended nephew of Lord Eldon entered on his clerical duty the next day. In a converſation with the Clerk, he ſaid he was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he had taken his degree of Bachelor of Arts about a month ſince. On the Saturday following, he went to a mercer's ſhop in Holywell-ſtreet, in the Strand, and ordered a ſet of canonicals to be made by four o'clock in the afternoon; in the interim he borrowed a ſet, told the ſhopman his name was Smith, and that he was Chaplain to Lord Eldon. The mercer took the trouble to call at Lord Eldon's, to make the neceſſary enquiry, when the Steward informed him that no perſon of the name of Smith was engaged by his Lordſhip in that capacity. In conſequence of this information, the mercer called in his way back at St Martin's, and ſaw Mr Smith in the veſtry: when he told him, that he had an opportunity of diſpoſing of the ſet of canonicals he had lent him in the morning; but to prevent Mr Smith's being put to any inconvenience, he ſhould have the ſet he had ordered by three o'clock preciſely. By this ſtratagem the mercer got back his goods. This new ſpecies of depredation might have continued a ſhort time longer, had he not been apprehended and brought to Bow-ſtreet this day, on a charge of forging, and uttering as true, an order for payment of ten pounds purporting to be the order of Robert Smith, his father, on Meſſrs Smith, Payne, and Smith, near the Manſion-houſe, which he had negociated to Mr Crapper, the Maſter of the Hungerford Coffee-houſe, Strand, to whom he was introduced as a Clergyman officiating for the Curate of St Martin's in the Fields. The fact as to his paſſing the draft in queſtion was ſufficiently proved by Meſſrs Smith, Payne, and Co. and that no ſuch perſon as Robert Smith, whom the priſoner, when he negociated the draft to Mr Capper, repreſented to be his father, kept cath at their houſe, or

did.—Mr Bond obſerved, that before the buſineſs could be proceeded further in, it would be neceſſary either to compel the appearance of the priſoner's father, or that ſome perſon ſhould be produced who could poſitively declare it was not his hand-writing. The latter method he ſhould of courſe prefer, in order to avoid the diſtreſſing circumſtance of obliging a father to appear as an evidence againſt his ſon in ſo ſerious a caſe. The priſoner was therefore committed for farther examination. He was educated at Peckham School, and had been employed as a Rider to a wholeſale houſe in the city. During the time he officiated as Prieſt, he was very attentive to duty, read prayers morning and afternoon; and this, with adminiſtering the ſacrament, attending chriſtenings and burials, marriages, &c. his time was wholly taken up. The Clerk was known to ſay he was a little awkward at firſt; but reſpect for the dignity of his new maſter prevented comment, and rendered him extremely willing to give every aſſiſtance in his power. He is only twenty-three years of age, middle ſtature, in perſon thin, and when he ſtood at the bar at Bow-ſtreet, ſtared round him with an unmeaning eye, apparently quite indifferent as to his ſituation.

EDINBURGH.

Sept. 3. The Officers of the ſecond battalion of the ſecond regiment of Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, have preſented a handſome ſabre to Major James Hope, as a teſtimony of their eſteem for him perſonally, as well as of the juſt ſenſe they entertain of his conſtant and unwearied attention to the diſcipline of the corps.

Yeſterday, at the parade of the Firſt Battalion Second Regiment Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, two very handſome Swords, given by the Non-commiſſioned Officers and Men, were preſented to Lieut.-Colonel Crichton and Lieut.-Colonel Pringle, as a mark of their approbation and eſteem for them as their commanding Officers.

On Wedneſday, the Right Hon. the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Council, appointed Mr Gray Rector of the grammar School, Dumfries, to be one of the Maſters of the High School of this city, in the room of Mr Critie, who has reſigned.

7. A very ſingular and daring theft was committed at Glaſgow on Saturday ſe'ennight. A young man of decent appearance, called at a gentleman's lodgings near St Andrew's Square, betwixt one and two o'clock in the afternoon, and informed the Lady of the houſe, that her lodger (naming him) ſent him for his muſic book and flute, and had deſired him to take ſomething out of his trunk. He was accordingly ſhewn into the gentleman's lodgings, when he took from the gentleman's trunk, which was in his bedroom unlocked, a pocket-book, containing a ſum of money in gold, a five ſhilling note, and ſeveral letters and accounts, and carried off the ſame, as alſo the muſic book and flute. The empty pocket-book was dropped at the door of an acquaintance of the gentleman's, with a proper addreſs, ſo that he muſt have known him well.

10. On Monday, a gentleman was thrown from his horſe, on the road between Leith and Edinburgh, and very ſeverely hurt. This was occaſioned by ſome boys flying a paper kite, which broke and lighted upon the animal's head. The Magiſtrates, we underſtand, have iſſued an order to prevent this dangerous amuſement.

The Duke of Orleans and the Duke of Chartres, were preſent at the opening of the Circuit Court at Glaſgow, and ſat for a conſiderable time during the trials.

Royal Edinburgh Volunteers.

The following is a copy of the letter, tranſmitted by the Right Hon. his Majeſty's Advocate, as Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the 1ſt regiment of Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, containing the renewed tender of ſervices made by that reſpectable corps to General Vyſe, and of the anſwer returned by his Excellency.

The Lord Advocate to General Vyſe.

SIR, *Edin. Sept.* 1. 1801.

On the appearance of the French fleet in Bantry Bay in December 1796, the Firſt, or Royal Edinburgh Volunteers (Blue) made an offer to General Lord Adam Gordon, to take the garriſon duty of the Caſtle of Edinburgh, in caſe it were found neceſſary to withdraw the regiment then doing duty there.

I believe, Sir, that your Excellency already conſiders that as an offer which we do not mean to confine to that particular

ticular exigency, but to extend to all other ſimilar occaſions.

I ſhould, however, do great injuſtice to the ſpirit and loyalty of the regiment if I did not aſſure you, that while we renew that offer of ſervice, as one the beſt adapted to the conſtitution of our corps, compoſed of the principal inhabitants of Edinburgh, we do not wiſh that our ſervices ſhould have any other limit than the neceſſity of the caſe.

In the event, therefore, of an enemy appearing on our coaſt, we truſt that you will be able to provide for the temporary ſecurity of Edinburgh Caſtle, by means of its own invalids, and the recruits and convaleſcents of the numerous corps and detachments in and about Edinburgh; and that, as we have more to loſe than the brave fellows of the other Volunteer regiments, who have extended their ſervices, you will allow us to be the firſt to ſhare in the danger, as well as in the glory, which we are confident his Majeſty's troops will acquire under your command, if oppoſed to an invading army.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. HOPE, Lieut.-Col.
Comm. 1ſt Regt. R. E. V.

The General's Anſwer.

MY LORD, *Edin. Sept.* 2.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordſhip's letter of the 1ſt inſtant, and beg leave to aſſure your Lordſhip, that I ſhall experience the utmoſt ſatisfaction in tranſmitting to his Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief, to lay before his Majeſty, the declaration of thoſe ſentiments of patriotiſm, loyalty, and public ſpirit, which are ſo eloquently and ſo juſtly expreſſed in its contents, and which have ever ſo eminently and ſo honourably diſtinguiſhed the regiment under your command.

When a diſcontented and daring faction firſt preſumed to diſturb the tranquillity, and endeavoured to deſtroy the political conſtitution of this happy country, the Firſt Regiment of Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, apprehenſive of its immediate danger, and as anxious for its permanent ſecurity, as conſcious of its intrinſic and ineſtimable value, were the firſt to aſſemble and ſtand forward for its protection and defence.

To the meritorious example of the 1ſt Regt. of Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, North Britain is at this moment indebted for more than *thirty thouſand* volunteers, armed and anxious for its ſecurity and defence—As long, my Lord, as this virtuous band of patriots ſhall adopt the principles, and emulate the example held forth to the public by the regiment you command, we may rejoice in the enjoyment of domeſtic ſecurity, and ſet alike at defiance, with ſuch aſſiſtance, to militate and guard againſt them, either the ſecret and inſidious efforts of domeſtic faction or the avowed deſigns and open violence of foreign hoſtility and invaſion.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. VYSE, Lieut.-Gen.
Commanding in N. Brit.

Laſt week the workmen began again to build an the eaſt front of the New College of Edinburgh. The foundation was laid in 1789, upon a large ſcale, agreeable to an elegant plan by the late Mr Adam, architect. The building continued to advance for ſeveral years, till the fund was exhauſted.

A melancholy accident happened lately in the neighbourhood of Perth: A boy climbing a fruit tree, fell to the ground in conſequence of one of the branches breaking after he had reached the top, and was killed on the ſpot.

Earthquake.

On Monday the 7th, at 6 o'clock in the morning, a ſmart ſhock of an earthquake was diſtinctly felt at Edinburgh, Leith, and the neighbourhood. It continued two or three ſeconds. According to ſome accounts, it appeared as if the houſe was lifted up gently, and then violently ſhaken in a direction from north to ſouth; but unaccompanied by any previous noiſe, or by any of thoſe circumſtances which uſually precede an earthquake. The weather was ſtill and calm, but exhibited no unuſual appearance either before or after the ſhock. The barmometer was high, and had been gradually riſing for ſome time before.

We believe ſo extenſive a ſhock has not been felt in Scotland, ſince the earthquake at Liſbon. The tremor in this laſt caſe was, however, much greater than that of the 7th.

It ſeems to have run acroſs the Iſland from Greenock to Leith, the center of it however appears to have been at Crieff or Comrie; to the weſt and ſouth, it was felt at Lochernhead, Killin, Tyndrum, and Glenſinglas, extending

tending ſouthward to Glaſgow; it does not appear to have been perceptible at Greenock. It run down toward Perth. At Callander it was ſenſibly felt, and eaſtward to Grangemouth; and, on both ſides of the Forth, at Torryburn, Culroſs, Dumfermline, &c. and at Edinburgh and Leith. What is remarkable, although it was ſenſibly felt in the New Town, we have not been able to diſcover that it was at all felt in the Old Town, or ſouth of that.

From the extenſive range which it made, we, at firſt, conceived that it was probably the conſequence of a more ſevere ſhock ſomewhere on the continent, or connected with ſome more remarkable phenomenon there. As we have not yet heard of any ſuch, it was probably a local one, having its origin about Comrie, where ſmall ſhocks have often been felt.

12. On Monday morning laſt, the gabel of a barn, a few miles to the weſtward of this city, where ſome ſhearrers were ſleeping, fell in, whether from the inſtability of the building, or the concuſſion of the earthquake is uncertain; but the unfortunate tenants were completely buried in the rubbiſh. Two women were found dead, and another much bruiſed. The others, eight or ten in number, were not much hurt.

That morning alſo, a large tenement in Paterſon's Court, Edinburgh, ſunk ſo conſiderably, that it was thought to be dangerous to the inhabitants to continue to live in it. It has accordingly been condemned by the Dean of Guild Court as inſufficient, and the inhabitants have removed from it.

We hear from Falkirk, that at the Tryſt there, there was a great ſhew of cattle, which ſold at high prices, owing to the great plenty of hay, fodder, and after-graſs.

The following is a comparative view of the population of the five royal burghs in the County of Angus, in the years 1791 and 1801:

Burghs.	1791.	1801.	Increaſe.
1. Dundee	23,500	26,080	2584
2. Montroſe	6,194	7,974	1780
3. Brechin	5,000	5,466	466
4. Forfar	4,760	5,165	405
5. Arbroath	4,700	4,943	243
Total	44,154	49,632	5478

Longevity—There are eleven perſons now living in and about the village of Larknall, pariſh of Dalferf, whoſe ages together amount to nine hundred and eighty years!

24. *Review*—On Tueſday morning, the four battalions of Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, with the two companies of Royal Edinburgh and Royal Mid Lothian Artillery, paraded regimentally at ſeven o'clock, and marched, by ſeparate battalions, to Leith Links, where they were joined by the Lanark, Dumfries, and Aberdeen regiments of Militia, from the camp at Muſſelburgh, with the light company of the 3d Weſt York from Edinburgh Caſtle, two ſquadrons of the 4th Dragoon Guards, from Pierhill Barracks, and two ſquadrons of the Royal Mid-Lothian Cavalry.

Here they formed a very accurate line, extending the whole length of Leith Links, in a diagonal direction, and were then brigaded.

After being brigaded, the line broke into three columns, and marched, by different avenues, to Leith Sands, where they deployed into line with great preciſion, having their right at Mr Wood's houſe, and their left at the Pier of Leith.

When the heads of the columns appeared on Leith Sands, the gun-brigs, under Captain Clements, were ſeen lying-to in a well formed line of battle a-head, on the larboard tack, prepared to cover the landing of the troops ſuppoſed to be on board. The gun veſſels lay about a quarter of a mile from the ſhore, at ſingle anchor, with a ſpring on their cables. While the columns were deploying, the light infantry advanced, and ſpread themſelves in front, to cover the formation of the line, and annoy the boats as they approached the ſhore, the gun-brigs keeping up a heavy cannonade to cover the landing.

On the line being formed, the light troops were called in by ſignal, and the line commenced a very cloſe fire by companies from the right of battalions.

After having gone through various evolutions and manœuvres, with great exactneſs, they marched home, having been under arms ſome of them eight hours.

There were eight complete battalions under arms, which with the light company of the Weſt York, the cavalry,

valry, and artillery, compoſed a force of nearly 5000 men.

Perhaps the ſame movements might have been executed with more preciſion by troops long accuſtomed to act together, but the whole were performed without a ſingle miſtake, or the leaſt confuſion; and with a degree of regularity that could hardly have been expected.

All the movements were directed by his Excellency Lieut.-General Vyſe, in perſon, and it reflects additional credit on the troops, and marks the General's preciſion in giving his orders, that the plan of operations was not previouſly communicated to them, the whole being directed by orders circulated on the ſpot by the Staff Officers.

The Lord Provoſt, his Majeſty's Lieutenant of the city of Edinburgh, on this occaſion received from his Excellency the Commander in Chief the following letter:

Edinburgh, 22d September 1801.

My Lord,

As I ſhould think myſelf very deficient in the diſcharge of my own duty, as well as guilty of great injuſtice to the military merit of all the ſeveral Volunteer Battalions and Corps of this city, if I did not communicate to them my approbation of their appearance and conduct in the field this day, I beg leave to gratify myſelf by doing ſo through the medium of this letter to your Lordſhip; and, to my ſincereſt wiſhes for their future proſperity and glory, as the defenders and protectors of their country, moſt earneſtly to recommend to them a ſteady and attentive adherence to that ſyſtem of diſcipline and manœuvre which they have hitherto ſo ſucceſsfully obſerved, and which has this day enabled them to co-operate with regularity and order, in a long extended line, compoſed of corps of different deſcriptions, that were never before aſſembled. I have the honour to be, &c.

R. Vyse, Lieut. Gen.

26. On Tueſday laſt, being the birth day of our illuſtrious Thomſon, the Club, which has been inſtituted for ſeveral years to commemorate that event, met at Ednam, his birth place, as uſual. The day was ſpent with the utmoſt harmony and feſtivity.

We are extremely ſorry to learn, that the Moreland, a fine new ſhip belonging to Leith, was ſet on fire by ſome negroes in the act of ſtealing rum, and blown up in Salt River, Jamaica, on the 22d July, after being fully loaded for her voyage home. Upwards of 600 hogſheads of ſugar and 300 puncheons of rum have been deſtroyed. No lives were loſt.

SCOTS APPEALS.

The following is an accurate liſt of the appeals from the Court of Seſſion, decided in the Houſe of Peers, laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, with their determinations generally:

1. Mackmickan *v.* Hutchinſon (whether the tenant had a right to a fitting or way-going crop). The Court of Seſſion determined in favour of the tenant.—*Reverſed.*

2. Sir James Colquhoun *v.* Magiſtrates of Dumbarton (reſpecting the fiſhings in the water of Leven).—*Remitted* with inſtructions.

3. Colonel and Mrs Fullarton *v.* Sir Hew Hamilton Dalrymple, reſpecting the eſtate of Bargeny. The Houſe of Lords conſidered the decree of the Court of Seſſion in favour of Sir Hew Hamilton Dalrymple, to be ſubſtantially right, though wrong in point of form.—*Reverſed* the interlocutor complained of, but declared Mrs Fullarton's claim to be ill-founded, and ordered her action to be *Diſmiſſed.*

4. York Buildings Company *v.* Stewart (reſpecting recourſe for damages on the warrandice on the tack of one of their eſtates which had been ſet aſide). The original leaſe having been voided by the Court of Seſſion (affirmed by the Houſe of Lords) as fraudulent and connivous, the Houſe of Lords were of opinion that the claim could not be entertained, as ariſing from an unjuſt and unhallowed tranſaction.—*Reverſed.*

5. M'Donald of Boiſdale *v.* M'Donald of Clanranald.—*Affirmed.*

6. Bruce of Arnot *v.* Bruce of Tillicoultry.—The Court of Seſſion found the reſpondent not barred from ſelling, becauſe the reſolutive clauſe in the entail did not expreſsly mention ſale or alienation, though the prohibitory and irritant clauſes did.—*Affirmed.*

7. Menzies of Culdares, an infant, and his guardians *v.* Mrs M'Kenzie Beresford.—Reſpecting the conſtruction of an entail.—*Remitted* to be further heard.

Upon the important queſtion of entails, the Houſe of Lords ſeemed to have great doubts as to the propriety of the rule laid down by Lord Mansfield in the caſe of Duntreath, "That the reſtraints of an entail are not to be inferred from implication, but muſt be ſtrictly interpreted, and implication not reſorted to, however evident the

the intention of the maker appeared from the deed itſelf;" yet as the rule had been eſtabliſhed by deciſions of the Houſe of Lords, and had been long acted upon, and was conſidered as the law of Scotland by a ſeries of deciſions, both of the Houſe of Lords and Court of Seſſion, the matter was not now open, and a departure from it would lead to the great inſecurity of property in Scotland; therefore they would not take upon them to alter the deciſions: But when a caſe not altogether analogous to that of Duntreath aroſe, it might be re-conſidered.

Re-capitulation:

Affirmed	—	—	2
Reverſed	—	—	2
Diſmiſſed	—	—	1
Remitted	—	—	2
Total			7

During the laſt ſeventeen ſeſſions of Parliament, one hundred and ninety-three appeals from the Court of Seſſion have been determined in the Houſe of Lords, of which only thirty-one have been totally *Reverſed*.—Many of them were queſtions of great intricacy, dubiety, and difficulty.

THE month of September has been, on the whole, very favourable for the harveſt, though there has been rather a defect in drying winds, which has protracted the leading of the grain very much. The equinoctial gales on the whole were moderate and of ſhort duration. The whole of this ſeaſon has been favourable for vegetation, and the general crop of all the fruits of the earth of every deſcription has proved abundant. This, with ſome, is ſuppoſed to indicate the ſeverity of the approaching winter. Accounts from the Continent ſpeak of the crops there as being equally abundant. The Edinburgh markets continue high; beſt beef and mutton 8d per lb. All kinds of fiſh have been ſcarce this month, excepting haddocks and oyſters.

In the Engliſh report we are told that there never was in Britain ſo widely extended a growth of wheat and potatoes in any former year. Throughout Cornwall, Devon, Somerſet, Wilts, Berks, and all the ſouth-weſt to the eaſtern coaſt, all crops are moſt abundant; in the weſt, the barley crop particularly great. Same accounts from Wales, including hops and fruit. From Hereford to Glouceſter, Oxford, and throughout all the middle counties, to the Fens and Lincolnſhire, we have the moſt flattering accounts of every ſpecies of produce. In Yorkſhire all the crops of corn and fruit, great, and well got in: farther to the north, the oats are, in many diſtricts, diſcoloured, although they are plump, and weigh well; and the barley is ſtained and coarſe. The average price of corn, &c. for England and Wales, from the returns received in the week ending Sept. 19, was, wheat, 88s. 10d. rye, 54s. 8d. barley, 49s. 9d., and oats, 30s. Turnips look well in the beſt counties, but they are ſaid not to ſwell well in the north: conſidering the vaſt ſpread of potatoes this year (by ſome aſſerted to be even fifty times greater than any preceeding) the crop of turnips cannot be expected ſo extenſive as uſual; the potatoes, however, will be found a noble ſubſtitute, by thoſe who have convenience to ſteam or bake them, ſhould the ſeaſon prove rigorous. Of rape and cole, and even of tares, as cattle-feed, we have heard but little, and wiſh to hear more. Hay is ſaid to be a particular good crop, and of fine quality in the north. Of artificial graſſes, no material account has reached us. In Worceſterſhire, and in all the fruit counties, the trees abſolutely bend under the weight of the crop: it is to be hoped this great abundance will not encourage the too free uſe of four harſh cyder among the lower claſſes, ſo productive of the cholick in the cyder-counties. Wall fruit ſeems to be the ſmalleſt of the fruit crops. Hops a general great crop; and, in the beſt diſtricts, the quality of the pockets very fine. In Kent, Surry, and Suſſex, the ſpeculators are fairly caught, with nearly the whole of laſt year's ſtock on hand. Old bags, three to four guineas per cwt.; Pockets four to five guineas, the ſame which, ſome months ago, fetched 24l. 10s.! Live ſtock, both fat and lean, at an immenſe price, and the latter not to be obtained in quantities equal to the feed on the ground, a plain proof that we have raſhly anticipated our ſtores, and neglected breeding; an improvident ſyſtem, which, if perſevered in, will have very ſerious conſequences. There is a conſiderable quantity of wheat well got into the ground, in the forwardeſt counties; and in Eſſex and Suffolk, the drill-huſbandry ſeems getting by degrees into faſhion.

LISTS

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MARRIAGES.

At Tomantine, Lieutenant James Macintosh, to Miss Macbean, daughter of Ladovick Macbean of Tomantine, Esq.

Sept. 1. At London, William Harvey, Esq; of Bodvel Hall, to Lady Dorothea Arabella Primrose, daughter of the Earl of Roseberry.

2. At Lydenham, Captain Archibald Dickson, of the royal navy, to Miss Jane Dickson, daughter of Admiral Dickson.

3. Mr David Smith, writer, in Montrose, to Miss Nicth, daughter of Mr Patrick Niesh, merchant.

4. Mr Warran, writer in Cupar Angus, to Miss Renny, daughter of Mr Wm Renny, merchant, in Montrose.

9. At Dychmont, the Rev. John Pollock, of Govan, to Miss Dickson, daughter of the deceased Nicholas Dickson, Esq; merchant in Dumfries.

12. Sir John Edward Crofton, Bart. to Lady Charlotte Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Galloway.

14. James Robertson, jun. Esq; merchant in Glasgow, to Miss Janet Gray, daughter of the late Wm Gray, Esq; of Gorteraig.

15. Captain Wm Erskine, of the 16th foot, to Miss Myers, only daughter of Major General Myers.

21. At Harwood, Thomas Gloag, Esq; of Chapelton, W. S. to Miss Eliza Macintosh, daughter of Captain John Macintosh, of Harwood.

— At Glasgow, the Rev. Archibald Wilson, minister of Cardross, to Miss Maclachlan, daughter of John Maclachlan, Esq; Glasgow.

25. At Dumfries, Major M'Murdo, to Miss Wilson, daughter of the late Captain Wilson, of the Queen's Rangers, dragoons, Charleston.

— At Edinburgh, Mr P. Patrick Sheriff, merchant, to Miss Charlotte Stirling, daughter of Robert Stirling, Esq; deceased.

BIRTHS.

30. Mrs Urquhart of Craigton, a daughter.

31. Mrs Dirom, of Mount Annan, a son.

At Netherby, Lady Catharine Graham, a son.

Sept. 2. Mrs Cuming, of Logie, a son.

3. Mrs Ingles, Queen street, a son.

6. Mrs Captain Campbell, of Springfield, a daughter.

9. Mrs Arbuthnot, Queen street, a son.

— Mrs Hamilton of Fairholm, a daughter.

10. Mrs Birrell, Hill street, a son.

11. Mr Graham of Mosknow, a daughter.

13. Mrs Grant of Kincorth, two sons.

16. Lady Charlotte Campbell, a son.

18. Mrs Colonel Grant, Aucharnick, a daughter.

21. Lady Sinclair, of Ulbster, a son.

— Mrs Wemyss, younger of Wemyshall, a son.

22. At Gogar house, the Hon. Mrs Ramsay, a daughter.

25. Mrs Captain Ferguson, of the 7th N. B. militia, a daughter.

DEATHS.

Aug. 16. At Guernsey, Lieutenant General Norman Macleod of Macleod.

5. Rev. Dr Charles Wilson, professor of Church History, in the University of St Andrew's.

7. At Hilsborough, Ireland, the most noble the Marquis of Downshire.

8. At Invermoriston, John Grant, Esq; of Glenmoriston, Lieutenant Colonel of the Argyllshire militia.

— At Perth, in the 85th year of his age, Mr Patrick Nisbet, surgeon to the Royal Artillery. He had been upwards of 60 years in that station, and acted as surgeon in the expedition against Carthagena.

— Mr Robert Marshall, surgeon in Peebles.

16. At Frendraught house, Alexander Morrison of Bognie, in the 78th year of his age.

17. At Dorchester, Colonel James Grant, son of the late Alexander Grant of Grantsfield, Esq; and late Lieut. Col. of the 49th regiment.

18. At Aberdeen, Wm Brebner of Learney, in the 89th year of his age.

19. Mr Francis Mitchell, in the 90th year of his age, writing-master in Dumfries. He was the oldest freeman of the corporations, being admitted in 1736, and was deacon of the shoemakers about 60 years ago.

21. Henry Riddell, Esq; merchant in Glasgow.

— At Cheltenham, the Earl of Howth, in the 72d year of his age.

Haddington, Sept. 25.

Best Wheat, 37s. 6d. Barley, 23s. Oats 20s. Pease, 21s. Beans, 20s. per boll.

Edinburgh, Sept. 26. Oat-meal, 1s. 4d. Bear-meal, 1s. 1d. Pease-meal, 1s.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

	Sept. 9.	*Sept. 23*
Bank Stock	168½	—
3 per cent. red.	61⅞	—
3 per cent. conf.	60¼	59¼
4 per cent. conf.	81	—
India Stock	195	195½
Eng. Lot. Tic.—	—	—
Irish Lot. Tic.—	—	—